The New-York Times.

VOL. XV....NO. 4950. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of August 20 by the Ocean Telegraph.

The St. David at Father Point and the City of London at this Port.

Development of Prussian Schemes of Annexation.

Bismarck's Insatiable Rapacity of Territory.

Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and the City of Frankfort to be Annexed to Prussia.

Napoleon Disclaims All Designs Against Belgium.

The Peace Congress in Session at Prague.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

The Ratification of a Treaty of Peace Soon to be Proclaimed.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION IN FRANCE

The Italian Government Negotiating with the Pope.

They Hope to Establish Their Capital at Rome.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The Peace Congress in Session at Prague—The Ratification of a Treaty Expected Soon.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Peace Congress is in session, and negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

PRUSSIA.

The Project to Annex Hanover and Other States to Prussia.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 18.

A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau and the City of Frankfort.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon Has no Designs on the Kingdom of Belgium.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Emperor NAPOLEON denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the Territory of Belgium to France.

Silence of the Paris Press on the Subject of Frontiers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France.

ITALY.

Rumored Intention of Italy to Treat Directly with the Pope for the Possession of Rome.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

It is rumored here that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Political News of Importance.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

There is nothing of importance to report in British politics.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18—Noon.

The following are the current prices on the London Stock Exchange:

Consols for money, 89¼.
United States Five-twenties, 69¾.
Illinois Central Shares, 75.
Erie Shares, 43¼.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18—Evening.

Consols for money, 89¼.
United States Five-twenties, 69¾.
Erie Shares, ——.
Illinois Central Shares, 75¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Cotton market has been quiet to-day, at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, except Corn, which is a trifle easier; Mixed Western, 30s. 9d.

The Provision market is dull. Pork inactive.

Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The following are the current prices at noon to-day:

Consols, for money, 89¾.
United States Five-twenties, 69¾.
Erie shares, 43¾.
Illinois Central shares, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 12d.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF DAVID CUO PASSED POINT.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool, at 6 P. M., August 9, via Londonderry, August 10, passed here at 6 A. M., to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Seizure of Blockade Runners at Liverpool.

An affidavit made by a Mr. MULLINS, clerk to Howarth, DOLMAN & Co., solicitors in London to the United States Government, having been presented to the Court of Admiralty, setting forth that seven steamers, ex-blockade runners, lying at Liverpool, and standing in the name of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., were lawfully the property of the United States, having belonged to the Confederate Government at the termination of the war the Admiralty issued a warrant for 400,000 against each steamer, and took possession of them. It is alleged that three of the vessels are subject to a pending chancery suit by the United States against FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., and that one other belongs to the builders, having never been registered.

The United States and Canada.

The papers say that it is understood that the United States and Canadian Governments have assented to the formation of an international Commission for the purpose of reducing the obstacles in the way of the development of the frontier trade of the two countries.

Commercial by the St. David.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Brokers' Circular reports sales of the week at 52,000 bales, including 1,750 to speculators and 20,500 to exporters. The market has been dull and prices are 1-16@¼d. lower on the week, mainly for the Middling qualities. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; Fair Mobile, 12d.; Middling Mobile, 11¾d.; Fair Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Uplands, 12¼d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged. Stock in port 700,000 bales, of which 362,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market has a declining tendency. Prices are nominally unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs is firmer, holders demanding an advance.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10—P. M.

Consols close at 89¾@90 for money.
United States 5-20s, 69@69¼.
Illinois Centrals, 75¼@75¾.
Erie, 43@43¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 217,000.

BY THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. MORRHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here at an early hour last evening. From our files of foreign papers we give the following interesting summary of military and political affairs in Europe.

GERMANY.

The Speech of the King of Prussia—The Political Change in Germany.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The speech with which King WILLIAM opened the session of the Prussian Legislature will give satisfaction to the friends of constitutional freedom. It acknowledges the necessity of an agreement between the Government and the representatives of the country as to the settlement of the Budget, and regrets that the outlay incurred in the last few years should have been illegal. There is no doubt that the Prussian Diet will pass a bill of indemnity to the King's Government for all the arbitrary measures of the past, and that a better harmony will be established between the Powers of the State for the future. "God's gracious goodness has crowned Prussia's heavy sacrifices," as the King says, and good will and concord are easy with the prosperous.

As to the great political changes about to be effected throughout Germany, the King is singularly reticent. A hint is thrown out here and there about the extension of the frontiers of the State and the establishment of a united Federal army, but not a word is said in confirmation or rejection of the statements appearing in the official *Gazette* as to the fate of the Sovereigns who were in arms against Prussia, or as to that of her few but faithful allies. Notwithstanding this royal reticence, however, it is evident that the work of Prussia is complete. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to her military operations, there is no doubt that her conduct was the result of a long-laid plan, which has been followed with thorough consistency and mature deliberation. Her conquests have been pushed as far as the exigencies of her policy suggested, and no further. The suspension of hostilities solicited by Austria has not been consented to till it was evident that no respite granted could be of any avail to retrieve her fortunes. Even when settling accounts with her principal enemy Prussia was careful to leave the scores open against Austria's allies, each of whom had to sue for separate terms, and could only obtain a reprieve when the conqueror had attained the goal he had fixed for himself. By reserving this freedom of action Prussia has contrived to drive the Bavarians across the Main, to occupy Wurzburg, to invade Darmstadt, to occupy the capital of the grand Duchy, to isolate Wurtemberg, and obtain from Baden an adherence to her own Federal policy. Not satisfied with this, she made assurance doubly sure by the occupation of Mannheim and Heidelberg; she punished Frankfort for its refractory spirit, and so encompassed Meuts with her forces as to secure the fall of that all important fortress. By mere right of conquest and the terms of the Nikolsburg preliminaries, she has already claimed the whole territory to the north of the Main, and she coolly discusses the expediency of dispossessing the expelled sovereigns, no less on the ground of their opposition to her policy than on the natural wishes of their people. North of the Main she claims full liberty of action, and even beyond that boundary she asserts her right of military and diplomatic supremacy, which she will have little difficulty in extending to all Germany. If we reflect that in Saxony very nearly the whole people, to the exclusion of the Royal family, are Protestants, that in Wirtemberg the Protestants are to the Catholics as three to one, we shall readily conclude that opposition to the will of Prussia can at the utmost only be apprehended on the part of Bavaria, which will, in all probability, have to surrender her Franconian territory north of the Main, and her share of the Palatinate west of the Rhine. Prussia, and, through her, Germany, will thus show a front to France all along the Rhine from the Swiss to the Dutch frontier; and the Gaul and the Teuton will thus once more, after some thousand years, border upon one another in two great national masses on or near the banks of the great river.

The meeting between the Prussian Monarch and the representatives of his people takes place under extraordinary circumstances, and nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the feelings by which the Crown and the nation are animated toward each other at the present moment and those with which they parted at the last adjournment of the Diet. Well may the King express his confidence that recent events will lead to a better understanding between his Government and the Parliament. There are good reasons, indeed, why every man in both in Prussia and in Germany, should wish that bygones should be bygones. Count BISMARCK, as we learn from our military correspondent, "is immensely popular in the army;" he is regarded as the author and origin of the unprecedented successes by which "the dreams of a united Germany, and of a common Fatherland, for the whole Teutonic race, are no longer locked upon as visionary speculations, but as results sure to follow sooner or later from this campaign." The Prussian Army has been justly described as nothing but the People in arms, and there is no doubt that the same revulsion of feelings which has been experienced in favor of the King and his Government in the ranks of the soldiers will be found to have been equally wrought in the hearts of the people.

A French View of the Speech.

From La Siècle of Aug. 8.

This speech was very impatiently awaited, and *it did not satisfy public curiosity.* It was believed that it would give important revelations; it was expected that the King, on referring to the recent events so glorious for his arms, would also reveal a political plan upon the actual situation of Germany.

We admit the difficulty for the King to be explicit in his speech upon so delicate points, and which are still submitted to diplomatic negotiations. So it is addressing Parliament and regretting the differences that have arisen between the national representatives and the Crown, King WILLIAM ought to have more completely recognized than he has done the rights of the Parliament.

The Preliminaries of Peace—Prussia and Bavaria—Overbearing Conduct of Count Bismarck.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

BRUNTRAUT, Saturday, July 28.

This evening the preliminaries of peace were signed at Nikolsburg between Prussia and Austria; *the terms which have been agreed to are that* Austria shall go out of the Germanic Confederation, shall pay a contribution toward Prussia's expenses in the late war, and shall offer no opposition to the steps which Prussia may take with regard to Northern Germany; these steps are to annex Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau and the portion of Hesse Darmstadt which lies on the north bank of the Maine, to secure the accession of Brunswick on the death of the present Duke, who has no children, to force Saxony to enter into the new North German Confederation headed by Prussia, and to hold the entire military and diplomatic leadership in that Confederation. The war contribution to be paid by Austria is fixed at 40,000,000 thalers, of which 6,000,000 are to be remitted as the amount credited to Austria for the Schleswig-Holstein expenses, 5,000,000 for the support of the Prussian armies in Bohemia and Moravia, and 5,000,000 are to be paid at a future date to be hereafter settled. The Prussian armies are, on the 24 of August, to retire to the line of the Thaya, but are to occupy Bohemia and Moravia till the signature of the final Treaty of Peace, *and to hold Austrian Silesia until the war contribution is paid*, a period which may possibly resolve itself into what mathematicians term an infinite quantity, for the great object of this campaign may bring bankruptcy upon the Empire.

Last evening preliminaries of peace were also agreed upon with Bavaria. The Bavarian Ambassador, Herr von DER PFORDTEN, had been for some days at Nikolsburg unable to obtain an audience of Count BISMARCK, and only yesterday afternoon secured a few moments' conversation with the Prussian Prime Minister. The terms of peace were quickly stated, *the cession of all Bavarian territory north of the Maine to Prussia, the cession of the Rhenish Palatinate to Hesse Darmstadt, and the payment of a war contribution.* The Bavarian demurred, pleaded he had no instructions to give up territory, and wished to enter into diplomatic negotiations in a more orthodox manner, for to the Ambassador trained in the rules of his art it seemed almost sacrilege to turn over provinces in a meeting of only some moments' duration, and to scratch out frontier lines with one or two dashing strokes of a hurried pen; but the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Count BISMARCK and Gen. VON MOLTKE, would listen to no propositions and hear no objections, they required an immediate assent; the representative of the Court of Munich did not feel justified in agreeing to such conditions, the meeting abruptly terminated, and orders were telegraphed to Gen. MANTEUFFEL to press the war in Bavaria. News came in from that country of Prussian successes, the Armies of the Elbe, of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and of the Crown Prince were ready to hurry off detachments to the theatre of war south of the Maine, the cause of the decaying Bund was evidently hopeless, every day of indecision must heighten the war contribution, so in the evening the Bavarian Ambassador was fain to declare his agreement to the terms dictated. Orders were then telegraphed to Gen. MANTEUFFEL to arrest the progress of his army, and preliminaries for a peace were signed.

To-day, after the preliminary treaty with Austria had been signed, the King, much to the satisfaction of the officers at Nikolsburg, who, in this case, certainly represented the public opinion of the whole army, conferred on Gen. VON MOLTKE, the order of the Black Eagle, the highest of the decorations of Prussia, not more as a sign of the gratitude with which the General has carried through the negotiations, than of the strategy he has displayed in the conduct of the campaign.

The army is delighted with the terms of the peace; all the hardship, all the danger of the campaign are quite forgotten—all desire of war and regret that peace has been made so soon have utterly vanished, giving way to feelings of congratulations and happiness, because few men here really think that the dreams of a united Germany and of a common Fatherland for the whole Teutonic race are now visionary speculations, but are results which must follow sooner or later from this campaign. Count BISMARCK is immensely popular in the army; he is regarded as the author and origin of this success, so rapid, so complete that no Prussian dared to hope for half such a triumph when the troops dashed into Saxony exactly six weeks ago.

Official Text of the Preliminaries of Peace.

The *Gazette* of Vienna, of the 3d of August, publishes the following as the text of the preliminaries of peace:

"Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, animated with the desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have with that view, and in order to fix the preliminaries of peace, named Plenipotentiaries, viz.:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Count ALOYSIUS KAROLYI and Baron ADOLPH VON BRENNER FELSACH;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, his President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, OTHO, Count VON BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following fundamental bases as bases of the peace to be concluded without delay:

ARTICLE I. With the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the territory of the Austrian monarchy remains intact. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to withdraw his troops from the Austrian territories occupied by them, after peace is concluded, under reserve of the arrangements to be made at the time of the definite conclusion of peace for the guarantee of the payment of the war indemnity.

ART. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation such as it has hitherto existed, and gives his assent to a new organization of Germany, without the participation of the Empire of Austria. His Majesty promises equally to recognize the closer union which will be founded by His Majesty the King of Prussia to the north of the line of the Main, and declares his consent to the German States south of that line contracting a union, whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will be the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties.

ART. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to His Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights which the Peace of Vienna of Oct. 30, 1864, had recognized in him over the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with this reserve, that the population of the northern districts of Schleswig will be anew united to Denmark, if they express the desire of a freely given vote.

ART. 4. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to pay to His Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40,000,000 of thalers, to cover a portion of the expense which the war has occasioned to Prussia; but from this sum is to be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has still the right of exacting from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, in virtue of Art. 12 of the treaty of peace of Oct. 30, 1864, besides 5,000,000 of thalers, besides 5,000,000, as the equivalent of the expense of maintaining the Prussian army, borne by the countries of Austria occupied by that army until the conclusion of peace.

ART. 5. Conformably to the desire expressed by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of Prussia declares himself ready to give assisting, at the time of the modifications which must take place in Germany, the territorial condition of the kingdom of Saxony in its actual extent, reserving to himself, on the other hand, to regulate in detail, by a special treaty of peace with His Majesty the King of Saxony, the conditions relative to the share of Saxony in the expenses of the war, as well as the future position of the kingdom of Saxony in the Confederation of the north of Germany.

On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, promises to recognize the new organization which the King of Prussia will establish in the north of Germany, including the territorial modifications which will be the consequence of it.

ART. 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to decide His Majesty the King of Italy, his ally, to give his approbation to the preliminaries of peace, and to the armistice based on them, pronounced from this time that, by a declaration of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Venetian kingdom shall have been put at the disposal of His Majesty the King of Italy.

ART. 7. The ratifications of the present Convention will be exchanged at Nikolsburg in the space of two days at latest.

ART. 8. As soon as the ratification of the present Convention shall have been effected and exchanged, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will name Plenipotentiaries who will meet in a place to be afterward agreed on for the conclusion of peace upon the basis of the present preliminary treaty, and agree upon the conditions of detail.

ART. 9. To this effect the contracting States, after having settled these preliminaries, will conclude for the armistice which is to last between them, and for the Prussian army on the other part, an armistice whose detailed conditions in a military point of view will be immediately fixed. That armistice will date from the 2d of August, the day to which the present suspension of arms will be prolonged.

"An armistice will be at the same time concluded here with Bavaria, and Gen. MANTEUFFEL will be charged to coincide with the kingdom of Wirtemberg and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, after these States proposed it, an armistice commencing the 2d of August, and based upon the same basis of military possession as that.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

BISMARCK, M. P.
KAROLYI, M. P.
BRENNER, M. P.

Done at Nikolsburg, the 26th day of July, 1866.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned, the Austrian Field Marshal Count VON DEGENFELD and the Prussian General Baron VON MOLTKE, after having been authorised by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Prussia, and after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, conclude an armistice on the following conditions:

The preliminaries of peace having been signed to-day, hostilities cease between the Austrian and Saxon troops on the one part, and the Prussian troops on the other part, and the 2d of August begins an armistice of *four weeks*. The following arrangements will be in force pending the duration of this armistice:

SECTION I. Pending the duration of the armistice the Prussian troops preserve a line limited on the west by the line Igor, Pilsen, Tabor, Mewisan, Zlabings, Zaslau, these points included. On the south the limit is formed by the Prussian and Austrian frontier in the Marca, then by that latter river as far as far as Napajed, and finally by a direct line drawn from this latter point to Oderberg.

SEC. 2. A space of two miles round the fortress of Olmütz and a space of one Austrian mile round the fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniginatz and Theresienstadt are not to be occupied by the Prussian army; but the Austrian army have also no communication from these localities. A military road, with stages, from Olmütz to Mannhim and Wahrenberg, traversing the Austrian portion is put at the disposal of the Prussians, and cannot be occupied by the Prussian army.

SEC. 3. The military roads with stages, Mannhim, Schellenberg, Wittingau, Tabor on the one part, and Mahetschka, Skalitz, Napajedl, on the other part, are at the disposal of the Prussian troops, with a border of occupation of two miles to permit them to go from their positions to occupy the Saxons fixed at Sec. 1.

SEC. 4. The Prussian troops are at liberty to use within the limits of the border fixed in Sec. 1, and pending the duration of the armistice, all the ways of communication by land, by water, by railways, and the border fixed for the fortresses is not to be an obstacle for these communications. The section of the railway Prerau-Bruhen is excepted from these arrangements, inasmuch as it traverses the limits of the fortress of Olmütz.

SEC. 5. The Austrian troops are held bound not to pass the line of demarcation fixed the 22d of July before the last of the Prussian troops have repassed the Thaya. The Imperial Government will be immediately informed of the moment when this passage shall have been effected.

SEC. 6. The sick in the portions of territory evacuated by the Prussian troops will remain in these localities, as well as the doctors and employes in care of them. In addition, the assistance of the authorities and their maintenance and means of transport are assured them on the part of Austria. No obstacle will be offered, either during or after the armistice, to their conveyance to their country, with which, beside, the Prussian Government will occupy itself as soon as possible.

SEC. 7. The keep of the Prussian troops is a charge upon the provinces occupied by them. Contributions in money will not be levied by the Prussians.

SEC. 8. The property, magazines and stores of the State will not be seized by the Prussians, in so far at least as the latter have not been taken possession of before the commencement of the armistice.

SEC. 9. The Imperial and Royal Government will see that the civil employes return as soon as possible to their posts, to cooperate in the maintenance of the Prussian army.

In the interval from the 27th of July to the 2d of August the Austro-Saxon troops will keep everywhere half a mile distant from the line of demarcation fixed on the 22d of this month, in so far as that line is situated on the left bank of the Danube; on the other hand, the before stated line of demarcation is not to be passed on the part of the Prussians.

Done at Vienna, the 26th of July, 1866.

COUNT VON DEGENFELD,
BARON MOLTKE.

Bismark's Insatiable Rapacity.

From La France, Aug. 4.

It had been said that, apart from the annexation of the Elbe Duchies, Prussia would only appropriate the territories necessary to put an end to the break which separates her northern and eastern possessions into two parts. This clause led the world to anticipate at the very utmost the annexation of a part of Electoral Hesse and of Hanover. But Count DE BISMARCK has required that the settlement of all questions concerning the States of the South should be left to his discretion. Austria has consented not to intervene in anything—not even in the definitive treaty of peace, and Count DE BISMARCK, once that his position was regulated on that point, lost no time in throwing aside the mask. At the present day, Prussia no longer dissembles her intention of annexing in the same manner the whole of Electoral Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, all Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, and the City of Frankfort. Let us now turn to the States of Southern Germany. The preliminaries provide, that the Germanic Confederation having ceased to exist, Prussia shall form a union of the Northern States which extend to the Maine, and consequently not including Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Ducal Hesse, and Baden; which States might, on their side, form a Southern Confederation; but to the exclusion of Austria, which Power was definitely turned out of doors from Germany. There is, therefore, reason to suppose that Prussia was carrying her moderation so far as to renounce the desire of extending her domination over the whole of Germany, and to leave out of the pale of her future Empire those four States—the most hostile to the idea of Prussian supremacy. But all that turns out to be mere illusion. Count DE BISMARCK is insatiable, and as adroit as he is rapacious. He took care to slip into the Convention in which the preliminaries of peace are laid down, two little phrases, pregnant in results. He in the first place stipulated that the States of the South, even in the case where they should decide on forming a separate Confederation—being perfectly free not to do so—might connect themselves by treaties with the Confederation of the North. He next insisted that Austria should not in any way meddle with the negotiations of peace entered into by Prussia with the Southern States—such being, besides, to be carried on separately. Therefore, this is what will come to pass—what may even now be considered as certain. In negotiating separately with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, &c., Prussia has demanded and obtained from those States that they shall not constitute themselves into a Southern Confederation, feeling very certain to be able to oblige them in this way to attach themselves to that of the North. Prussian agents are already canvassing the populations and Governments in that sense. And so it will happen, that, contrary to the French project, there will no longer be a question of a Confederation of the South one, but only of a Confederation of the whole of Germany, with Prussia at the head.

Prussia and the Southern States of Germany.

From the Paris Presse, Aug. 6.

Prussia is determined to isolate the States of the South, so as to have them completely at her mercy. Let Bavaria endeavor to resist the conditions that will be imposed on her, Prussia will allow the three weeks of the armistice to elapse, and as she will still have for another week the disposal of all her forces, she will have conquered the whole of the Bavarian territory before Austria can have a right to fire a shot. Where Bavaria shall be powerless to resist, what will Wurtemburg and the Grand Duchies of Hesse and Baden be able on their part to attempt? Prussia, to be more sure of imposing her own conditions, has taken possession of the objects which she desires by a measure which the *Moniteur du Soir* qualifies with just severity. While the German forces, on the mere news of the armistice, immediately desisted from any act of hostility, the Prussian commanders, under the pretext of an absence of orders, continued their forward march in all directions; they took by surprise Nuremberg and Wurzburg; advanced as far as the gates of Stuttgard, occupied Heidelberg and Mannheim, and if Mayence could have been seized by a sudden stroke, that fortress would at this moment be in their power. What then does Prussia aim at? She wants to give proof of absolute domination, and to establish firmly the principle that no Power in Germany is in a condition to resist her will. She is determined to impose on the Southern Germany contributions large enough to fill her empty treasury, and to dispense Count DE BISMARCK from asking for money and sending in accounts to the Prussian Parliament. She is resolved to be able to adjudge to herself, by right of conquest, the largest and best part of Hesse. She intends to constrain Bavaria to give up to her all the territory possessed by the latter on the north of the Main. She makes it a point of honor to recover the Margravates of Bayreuth and Anspach, which NAPOLEON gave to Bavaria, and which the Princess of Kotzenburg claimed in 1814, under the pretext that the Princesses of Prussia had reigned there. In that way Bavaria will lose one-quarter of her territory and nearly one-third of her population, but one of the traces of the Napoleonic work will have been effaced. Prussia by her acts and declarations, which are falsified by all her acts, and contradicted by the affirmations of her own journals, announces that she wishes to leave to Southern Germany the plenitude of its independence. But how does she act toward those States over which she has obtained no decisive success? She has compelled them, by a peace of which she alone dictated the conditions; she aims at ruining them by war contributions; she seeks to mutilate them by spoliations of territory; she strives to strike a blow at their national existence, by extending them from the Rothenzollern Alps to the Rhine; she seeks to place them in the condition of docile and trembling vassals, not yet daring to make them her subjects. Abandoned by Austria, who was bound, both for her own honor and in the interest of her future prospects, to defend them, where will these States, whose independence is necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and indispensable to the security of the French frontier, find aid and protection?

France and Prussia.

From the Independance Belge, Aug. 4.

At Berlin public opinion believes itself assured that the Emperor NAPOLEON not only will not oppose the new destinies of Prussia, but that he will not even favor the Congress said to be projected by Russia in the interest of the Princes driven from their States. "The attitude of the Emperor of the French," says the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "is based on the profound conviction of the value which the friendship of a powerful Prussia will always have for France." As to Russia, the ministerial journal only speaks of her to mention the direction which her policy is taking; but the silence it maintains on this subject shows clearly enough the policy in question will not arrest the policy of the Cabinet of Berlin. The appreciations of the disposition of the French Government propagated in the governmental circles of the Prussian capital, however opposed they may be to the assertions of certain journals of Paris, nevertheless agree with what we learn from one of our correspondents in that city. In fact, while public opinion, sympathizing in general but little with Prussia and still excited by the journals habitually the partisans of Austria or advocates of Count DE BISMARCK, is the object of this silence on the part of the Emperor, almost itself alarmed at the aggrandizement of Prussia, and forgetful of the lessons of experience, Napoleonic and Thereisian, did not fail to be occupied by the Prussian army; which, on the one hand, may have already caused some fears to the Cabinet of Berlin, and, on the other, possibly offers a favorable opportunity to the interests of France. The alliance with the new Northern Germany, and with Italy, is not therefore considered to be likely to cease, but on the contrary to become the base of the future foreign policy of France, at the same time that the Government would openly avow itself in favor of the greatest possible development in the work of peace.

The Attempted Revolution in Hungary.

From the Vienna Press, Aug. 4.

Every one knows that the Prussian Government, for which the end justifies the means, permitted that during the time hostilities were going on in Bohemia and Moravia, Gen. KLAPKA should endeavor to form in Silesia, a Hungarian legion, recruited among the adventurers and prisoners of that nation. KLAPKA addressed to the latter a proclamation exciting them to treason. This document was distributed largely at Tiesse and Glogau, but it met with slight attention. However, the legion increased to nine thousand men. The moment which decided the prisoners of war to enter it responded little in all probability to the desires of KLAPKA, as authentic news received from the north of Hungary mention an unsuccessful attempt lately made by that leader. He invaded with his legion the district of Trotchin. But the suspension of arms had singularly modified the state of things, and of the moment he was about to enter into action he was set aside by Prussia as a superfluous instrument. In consequence he attempted to make a diversion on his own account; but in setting his foot on Hungarian soil he found out his mistake. He could see from the attitude of the population that he would not succeed in leading it astray, and in those even whom he led the disposition became such that he preferred to retire as quickly as possible to the territory of Silesia. The Hungarian soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the Prussians, as soon as they were on their native soil, hastened to find out where their regiments were, so that they might rejoin them; and then only KLAPKA had the certitude that they had only consented to take part in that diversion in order to escape from captivity. KLAPKA's rapid withdrawal put an end to the enterprise.

What Bismarck Thinks of Russian Interference—The Fugitive Princes.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Prussia, in reply to the Russian demand that the redivision of Germany should be made the subject of common deliberation at a European Congress, *has declined to entertain any proposal of the kind.* If she is to attend a Congress at all, it must be convened for the avowed purpose of taking note of and sanctioning, as it were, whatever changes she may have previously worked out on her own responsibility. The Caciques, as the fugitive Princes have been contemptuously dubbed since beginning to clamor for foreign interference, may despatch letters and ambassadors to all points of the compass, *but will not change this determination of their victorious and confident foe.* It could be only in case of a new and a series of signal reverses in the field that Prussia would abate her claims on this head.

The preliminaries of peace, as drawn up at Nikolsburg, had not been quite correctly stated in the first semi-official communication to the Berlin press. We have since been officially informed that Austria consents to renounce all permanent connection with both the Northern and Southern Confederacies, recognising at the same time any territorial changes Prussia may think fit to enforce in Northern Germany. This is as much as to say that, with the exception of Saxony, protected by a special provision, all the Northern States that have been at war with Prussia may be embodied by the latter, as far as Austria is concerned. Southern conquests, however, might be opposed by Austria were they at all coveted by Prussia. Northern and Southern Confederacies are to regulate their mutual relations as they please. Thus, if the people are determined, will one day be admitted by Austria to imply that the two Confederacies may be merged into one.

The peace negotiations with the States of the South are to be carried on in this capital after the arrival of the King and Count BISMARCK, which is to take place to-night. When the Prussian and Austrian negotiators are to meet is not yet determined. When all is settled satisfactorily, Count BISMARCK will no doubt have a higher title conferred upon him, and he having been careful not to arrange any preliminaries when according the boon of an armistice to the Southern States, such latitude is left to his ingenuity as will make it easy for him to gain new advantages.

FRANCE.

France Dissatisfied.

Under the title of "The Conditions of a Durable Peace," the *Opinion Nationalé* of Paris, of Aug. 7, commences a long editorial thus:

"The belligerent Powers have signed the preliminaries of peace. In a few weeks, probably, peace itself will be signed. Mankind and those interested will rejoice; on this point all the world agrees.

Yet, there are those who do not believe that this peace will endure, and here are their reasons:

Austria is very much humiliated, and will take her revenge.

Italy has not satisfied her military honor, and will seek an occasion signally to assert it.

Prussia has been very successful, and will desire to absorb the rest of Germany.

The treaties of 1815 are destroyed, but not by her and not to her benefit; she receives no compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The map of Europe is changing, but there is no change for her.

There is truth in all these considerations, and it is apparent that if the belligerent Powers and the mediating Power would make their work durable they must to a certain extent take them into account. * * * *France must be satisfied.* * * * *That is the surest guarantee of European peace.* * * * Read the Russian journals and you will find that the question of Poland is more dead. *Russia, already absorbed Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland, now demands*, through her most accredited publicist, *Posen from Prussia and Gallicia from Austria.* This is a grave question that arises between the Sclavonians and the Germans. *Prussia denies the right of the Germans to hold Sclavonian territory.*

Upon this, logic is on her side and Germany has no other means to escape redoubtable neighborhood than to reëstablish Poland, but as against Prussia; to abandon Gallicia and all of Posen which is not completely Germanized; to wrest from the hands of Prussia, to reunite the Polish provinces now under her rule, and to reconstitute a strong Poland, and to interpose it between her frontier and her strong enemy. * * * * France, Prussia, Austria and Italy ought to comprehend that they must make mutual concessions, that all desire between them are but civil wars, and in the face of Prussian pretensions she is making step by step, and the gigantic development the United States are destined for, it is necessary that these European nations who may call themselves the depositaries of the civilization of the world, should understand each other, should unite, should dispel by wise concessions all causes of conflict that might exist between them, for the day is not far distant when in the interest of threatened civilization and the universal equilibrium they will have to enrol themselves under one flag and fix the conditions of a durable peace between the United States and old Europe.

France and Italy—Cession of Italian Territory.

Paris (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is whispered that, compensations not being easy to obtain in the direction of Germany, an attempt has been made to try and induce Italy to part with another slice of territory, so as to compensate France for the aggrandizement of Prussia. I cannot say whether that attempt will not be ultimately successful, but Baron RICASOLI indignantly opposes such a scheme, and we hear from Florence that a variety of manœuvres are practised to overthrow him. The rumors of possible cession to France created a great ferment at Ventimiglia and San Remo (between Nice and Genoa,) when Count LEGNO BIANCHERI, who is a native of Ventimiglia, and who represents San Remo in the Italian Parliament, wrote to the Premier on the subject. His letter elicited the following reply:

Rome—Sir—I can only send you two lines, for I have not time to write more. So long as I remain in the Government, so long as I live, I cannot conceive the possibility of Italy losing an inch of her territory. So make your mind easy and reassure your constituents. If any Italian is instigating to bring shame and damage upon the country, it is enough that the Administration should know it, and I hope it will do its duty. I consider no crime more infamous than an attempt to rob Italy of a portion of her soil.

Yours, &c., RICASOLI.

FLORENCE, July 15, 1866.

A Compliment to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday took place in the ancient hall of the Sorbonne the distribution of prizes to the most successful pupils of the colleges of Paris, at the *grand concours.* The Minister of Public Instruction usually presides on such occasions; but a severe domestic calamity, of recent occurrence, prevented M. DURUY, who holds that post, from performing that duty. It devolved upon M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came up from Vichy expressly for the purpose. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was himself once a grand prizeman of the University, and is a good classical scholar. It is customary in such ceremonies for Ministers to make a speech to the pupils, in which they congratulate them on their success, and praise of the reigning Prince. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS made a very good speech, as he generally does, and was not sparing of eulogy on the Emperor. "Why," cried the Minister, "should I not say it? I should be glad to go so far as to assert the gratitude of these young men is not a mere matter of duty, but that they feel for the Emperor a sincere affection." Now, Orleans dates up to the 1st.

The steamer Fervore, from New-York, has arrived at Brazos, loaded with arms and ammunition, said Gen. LEW WALLACE as passenger. She has on board about 300 emigrants.

The situation is unchanged. A rumor that the French had defeated Gen. ESCOBEDO, has turned out devoid of all foundation. Gen. CARVAJAL is highly elated at the arrival of his Northern auxiliaries, but by the people they are looked upon with a jealous eye. A letter from Gen. DE LA PEÑA to Gen. ESCOBEDO, it is thought, will kill CARVAJAL.

Considerable excitement exists at Matamoras. Business very dull. Nothing doing for the present. The uncertainty of commercial affairs with Mexico will not admit of speculation.

The Rio Grande continues very high, and in excellent boating condition up to Roma.

A Report of the Recapture of the City.

From the Rio Grande Courier.

The *Courier* of the 7th has the following, the first part of which is alluded to by our correspondent as doubtlessly incorrect:

It was currently reported in Matamoras on Sunday morning last, that a courier from Monterey brought the following news:

The City of Monterey, in possession of the Liberals for a few days, was attacked by the French and retaken.

The losses to the Liberal forces were very severe.

The French claim to have taken 1,500 prisoners, among whom was ESCOBEDO and some twenty officers of high rank. After the Liberals retreated it is reported that the Imperial troops pursued them several miles, wounding and killing many and making over one thousand prisoners.

From Tampico rumors have been afloat for several days that the city could not hold against the combined efforts of ANCHORIA GOMEZ, Col. CORTEZ, and Gen. PARRON. (?) The inhabitants, and particularly the merchants, were reported as very dissatisfied with the carelessness of the Imperial Government to

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Further Expressions of Opinion from the Northern and Southern Press.

The Part Taken by the South.

From the Richmond Times.

While the effects of the Convention will prove of incalculable advantage to the Southern people, the part allotted to our delegates in its proceedings was not particularly brilliant or flattering to our self-esteem.

Personally, the delegates from the South were most kindly and hospitably treated, but they were required to swallow resolutions which must have tasted about as pleasantly as a mixture of gall, senna and wormwood.

The scenic effect of the piebaldic Orr, of South Carolina, and of the demure-looking Couch, of Massachusetts, walking arm-and-arm into the great wigwam, was no doubt very striking, but even Orr must have made as many wry faces when he swallowed several of the resolutions as the "ancient Pistol" did over the leek which he was forced to devour.

The resolutions eulogistic of the Federal soldiery were not, we imagine, hailed with any especial enthusiasm by the Southern delegates, whose houses had been burned and lands laid waste by those immaculate patriots. Nor can we be expected to feel keenly interested in the widows and orphans of those Federal soldiers who were slain by our armies, while every act of private charity to the widows and orphans of our own chivalrous dead is denounced as an exhibition of treason.

The congratulations and rejoicings of the Convention over the triumphs of the Federal armies, must have grated somewhat harshly upon the ears of Gen. Dick Taylor and the other Ex-Confederate Generals then and there present. While every Southern delegate in attendance is faithful to his allegiance, and willing to submit to the inexorable logic of defeat, none of them would have given way to irrepressible grief had the result of the war left the Convention no cause for rejoicing.

Nothing but the necessities and exigencies of a most important canvass, could, we hope, have induced the Northern delegates to introduce into their platform resolutions which they knew must have been offensive to the Southern delegates.

There is, we believe, much indignation felt that the Southern delegates should have quietly submitted to the obnoxious resolutions to which we have referred. Many think that they should have left the Convention rather than sanction their adoption by their presence. *We think differently, however. The resolutions for the most part are unexceptionable. They advocate every measure of reconstruction which we approve, and they denounce all those acts of vile Radical oppression of which we have been the victims.* The framers of the obnoxious resolutions are as implacable enemies of the Radicals as ourselves. We know that they are our friends, and that if they are defeated this Fall, our enemies will not stop short of negro suffrage and the impeachment of the President.

After a long civil war, which was waged with unusual ferocity and vindictiveness, we could not have expected greater unanimity of sentiment than that which marked the late Convention. *We must submit to some difference of opinion with our friends, or become the sport of the Revolutionists and the vassals of the freedmen.*

If the principles of the Conservative party are acceptable to the Northern people, we shall very soon be restored to all our political rights.

In spite, therefore, of the character of some of the resolutions, the people of the South have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the complete success of the first National Convention which has been held for six years. The position of our delegates was a most embarrassing one, but the policy of reticence and caution was so obvious that we rejoice they did nothing which was calculated to produce dissension.

An officer who greatly distinguished himself in the wars upon our frontiers was once asked to sum up the duty of a soldier. His reply was, "*to fight Indians!*" Until their grasp upon our throat is relaxed, we should regard all conventions, platforms and addresses merely as weapons for the demolition of radicalism. When that party is routed and put to the sword, we will hang up our bruised armor and greatly improve and liberalize our platforms of principles.

How a Southern Man Regards the Convention.

Editorial Correspondence of the Lynchburg Virginian.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

The great Convention has just adjourned, after a session marked with such entire harmony as to leave no disturbing elements to embarrass the future action of its individual members, who will go hence to their homes, to labor for the restoration of fraternal goodwill and the recognition of the rights of the people of all the States. It were a task transcending my poor powers to convey any just idea of the imposing character of this august assemblage. *In no crisis through which our country has ever passed have great men come together imbued more fully with a sense of the magnitude of the occasion and the importance of reconciling all conflicting views.*

Under such circumstances it was impossible to doubt that the Convention would accomplish the object for which it was called together. *And it has been a great success.* There is a moral in its harmonious deliberations that the people will apply and improve. It has exposed the folly of longer estrangement between the different portions of a people who are, and will continue, for all the purposes of nationality, one and indivisible. *It has demonstrated the fact that patriots, animated by a common purpose for good, can still come together from the extreme portions of our vast country, and, discarding unworthy prejudices, recognize each other as brethren and fellow-citizens of a common country.* This Convention has accomplished this fact to an extent almost unprecedented in our confederated history.

The resolutions which constitute the platform of the new constitutional Union party of the United States were adopted without a dissenting voice. They were carefully drawn and deliberated upon by gentlemen representing every State of the Union, and all the old parties into which we have been heretofore divided. *Taking them in their entirety, they are as unexceptionable as any Southern man could have anticipated, or even wished. They concede every right we now claim and enforce every obligation which the Constitution imposes on those who, for the present, dominating over the people of sister States, practically deny our equality in the Union.* Subject them to the test of analysis, and it will be found that in all, save the right of a State to secede from the Union, they are in almost perfect accord with the doctrines which have been held and maintained by the best expositors of the Constitution, who have held that our Confederation of States was never designed to imply consolidation, with the obliteration of State rights and State authority.

The address, which will be laid before the readers of the *Virginian* as soon as possible, is one of remarkable vigor, clearness and force. It was prepared, subject to certain modifications, by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and was received with great favor. *It is a withering rebuke to the miserable Radical faction that have usurped the functions of the Government*, and would have consolidated all power in the hands of Congress. It argues logically and with irrefutable force that the States held to be lately in insurrection cannot be denied their constitutional right of representation in virtue of any pretext whatsoever; and it intimates very strongly, also, the invalidity of changes in the Constitution made while one-third of the States are excluded from Congress. It refutes, too, the Radical theory that the southern States are still rebellious, and therefore not to be trusted with any share in the Government. It attributes the unfavorable change, if any, that the Southern mind and heart may have undergone since the period that marked the immediate cessation of hostilities, to the unwise, illiberal and unjust course of Congress, and declares that a people who would have uncomplainingly submitted to such treatment would be unworthy their heroic ancestry and unfit guardians of the heritage of civil liberty that has been bequeathed to them. This paragraph in the address was received with great applause by all the delegations, and, by motion, was reread, exciting long-continued cheers from every part of the vast building.

But I have not space for further notice of this masterly address, which will soon be submitted to the consideration of our readers. Let it be read and studied, for nothing abler has emanated from pen of statesman or jurist in this day.

And now, this great assembly having concluded its patriotic labors, and submitted the result to the people, let us all devote our energies more persistently than heretofore to the end which the Convention, with such singleness of aim and consistency of purpose, kept in view. As the address intimated, the great danger of another and more terrible civil war can only be averted by the hearty coöperation of all Conservative men. Let the spirit that pervaded the Convention animate the people, and we shall soon witness the utter and final overthrow of the dangerous oligarchy that at present wields with an iron hand and remorseless aim its usurped authority.

The Convention a Great Success.

From the Richmond Whig.

In the intelligence and high character of the delegations of which it was composed, in its imposing numbers, in the spirit by which it was animated, and in the dignity and decorum that marked its proceedings, the Philadelphia Convention has, in the language of the day, proved a great success.

The first National Convention that has been held since the year 1860, it was feared that through intemperate zealots, against whose presence no public assemblage can be effectually guarded, something of sectional bitterness might be introduced, or attempted to be introduced. But it would seem that sectional barriers were all thrown down, and that the Northern and Southern delegates mingled socially and politically as friends and equals, and it must be confessed that, in the declaration of principles on which they have agreed, they have managed to turn some rough corners with unexpected ease. The "platform," it is to be remembered, had to be framed with special reference to the North—for it is there, and there only, that there is, or is likely for some time to be, a contest; and it is from that quarter only that converts are to be gained. It was not to be expected that a platform could be constructed that would meet this necessity, and yet in no particular offend Southern sensibilities. The Convention have come as near this difficult task as was possible; and although their work is not unassailable, remembering the great difficulty of their task, and looking to the good results which may come from the success of the movement they have initiated, we feel it a duty to abstain from all criticism. *Like all national platforms, the resolutions are the result of mutual concessions, to meet a public exigency. Northern feeling, if alone consulted, would have desired to express more; Southern feeling, if alone consulted, would have preferred to express less. With this platform at the North, and with or without it at the South, but still coöperating with those who indorse it, the new party can at once commence in the two sections of the country.* In the Southern States all are united—for the handful of Southern Radicals hardly disturb the unanimity—but the triumph of the party will depend upon its supporters in the Northern States. [illegible] *was ever inaugurated under auspices more encouraging.* It is headed by the President, who will doubtless give to it all the influence of his high office. It has the warm support of the Secretary of State, whose [illegible] party leader is proverbial. Prominent among its [illegible] are such men as Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, a host within himself; Mr. Raymond, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Dix, the elder Blair and his two sons, and many other notable men, who have credit for knowing as much as the most knowing which way the wind blows. We cannot doubt that it will receive the cordial support of the only three surviving Ex-Presidents, Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan. *In it are merged moderate Republicans and Democrats, and we may hail it as the combined and aggregate conservatism of the whole country. The impression made by the Convention on the public mind is far more favorable than the most sanguine could have anticipated;* and if the new party formed by it shall choose as discreet and sagacious leaders in the several States as it had in Philadelphia, its prospects for success will be abundantly encouraging.

The Most Important Convention Since the Organization of the Government.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Unlike most political conventions which usually are called to further the interests of some particular party or organization, *the great National Union Convention which has just adjourned at Philadelphia met for the higher purpose of protecting and advancing the interest and prosperity of the whole country, regardless of party. No such convention for such pure and patriotic purposes has met in this country since that which framed our Government.* The men who composed it represented elements in many things antagonistic, in others discordant; but all united in the belief that the action of the last Congress on the subject of the Southern States was subversive of right and justice, a violation of the Constitution, and destructive of the rights and liberties of the people. They differed in their opinions as to what led to the war, but they were unanimous in the opinion that the war was ended. They differed as to the means by which the abolition of slavery was accomplished, but they were unanimous that it was abolished and forever forbidden. They differed as to the measure of guilt which should be charged upon sections or parties, but were unanimous that forgiveness and magnanimity should be the present policy. They differed as to what may or may not be the rights of the States, but they were unanimous in the opinion that the war has not altered or abridged those rights. They differed as to the men who should be sent to Congress, but were unanimous that whoever they were, they must be conservative men, whose convictions are embodied in the declaration of principles which the Convention has sent forth into the land. There is an absurdity in the attempt to attribute to such a Convention the contemptible and selfish motive of party elevation—because "what party was sought to be elevated" is a question which cannot be answered. That each of the individuals present had a belief in his own mind as to what party, organized or unorganized, could best carry out the principles involved, is beyond question, but it is also beyond question that they all united in calling upon the people to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men—of any party—who recognize the fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats the loyal representatives of every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. This has been denied by the past Congress; the men to be candidates for the succession to their seats must be men who affirm it; and between these two the people must decide. *We regard this call as patriotic, right, just, magnanimous and conciliatory.* We urge upon the people to listen to this call—to vote for no one of any party who does not stand upon this declaration of principles; and *we especially urge upon the Democratic Party of this State that they put no man in nomination for any office whatever, whose political views are not in accordance with the principles enunciated by this Convention, and whose character is not a voucher for the honesty of his professions.*

No Abandonment of Principle Involved.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

We invite from our readers a deliberate perusal of the Declaration of Principles and Address which were adopted by the Philadelphia Convention on Thursday. *Their unanimous adoption by such a body of representative men forms an epoch in the political history of our country hardly less important than that which witnessed the formation of the Government.* It is a recurrence to the original principles which were sought to be enunciated in our Federal Constitution, the force of which was only counteracted by the sectional antagonisms which unhappily existed, and which succeeding statesmen have vainly striven to overcome. Those antagonisms have been swept away by an unparalleled war.

The issues which are presented are such as we do not fear to submit to the closest scrutiny of our opponents. We only claim for them a fair and unprejudiced examination. We would have them lay aside the animosities and prejudices of the war, and recognize that senseless ridicule and invective are not arguments. We would have them realize that the war is over, and that the popular elements of the whole country must once more coöperate and fraternize; that the barriers of treason have been broken down, and that, with the sword, sectional prejudices must be laid aside.

There is nothing unfair or improper in the political movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. *It involves no abandonment of principle or apostacy. It is simply the resolving of the Republican Party, consolidated by the war into its original elements.* Radicalism and Conservatism were forced to an alliance by the rebellion. Peace has burst the bonds which held them together, and now we find the latter reasserting itself at Philadelphia. This is not only legitimate—it was to have been expected.

We have taken issue with Congress upon the policy of reconstruction which it put forth. We would have our Radical brethren accept the gauge we have thrown down, and abide the decision of the people. Instead of betraying a silly trepidation, as most of the Radical organs do, it would be far more manly if they came forth boldly and met the issue. To declare the Philadelphia movement to be "formidable" and get into a panic over it, is silly in the last degree. To indulge in abuse is simply an evidence of weakness. Argument is more manly, as well as more effective, than billingsgate.

The issue has been plainly stated and boldly put forth. We invite a fair and honorable canvass. If our opponents are so confident of the impregnability of their position, why should they hesitate to meet us in a proper spirit? It is silly to abuse an opponent simply because of an honest difference of political sentiment. *The country being now at peace, must be governed by the ballot and not by the bayonet;* and the sooner the Radical Party fully recognizes that fact, the sooner will it recur to legitimate efforts of political action, and regain its capability of meeting opposition with equanimity.

The Most Sanguine Astonished at the Result.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The Convention has done its work well and adjourned. There were many friends of the Convention who, while they wished it well, were honestly doubtful of its success, and whose minds were filled with dark forebodings as to the result. There were others who confidently looked forward to rupture and failure. They believed that the incongruous elements would not harmonize and come together in fraternity on a common platform. All such have been pleasantly disappointed. *The result has astonished even the most sanguine. Such harmony, such fraternal concord, such oneness of feeling, of desire and of purpose were never before witnessed in any assemblage representing all sections of the country.* Everything that could give offense to any, however sensitive, was studiously avoided—there was no crimination or recrimination; no allusions to the bitter past; nothing calculated to excite unpleasant recollections or feelings. The good of the country, the restoration of union, harmony and equal rights under the Constitution seemed alone to constitute the objects and aspiration of the the representatives of both sections.

The very few speeches that were made breathed the true spirit, and the platform of principles adopted is a substantial embodiment of the conservative, wise and patriotic policy of the President, as enunciated in his speeches and messages.

The secession question is a dead issue, practically null and void, and of no consequence. The sword has determined it. That slavery is abolished we all admit, and few there are who would restore it if they could. In regard to the national debt, the South as well as the North is deeply concerned in the credit and currency of the country, and, therefore, interested in their maintenance. We all admit that the Confederate debt is invalid, and never expect to receive one farthing for any securities or "promises to pay" of that kind which we may be so unfortunate as to "hold over." The thanks to the Federal soldiers are a "tub to the whale," and the endorsement of President Johnson for his steadfast devotion to the Constitution, laws and interests of the country meets with a hearty and earnest response throughout the entire South. This, then, is the substance of the whole matter. This is the banner under which we are to march against the Radicals. *A great host will rally under it, and we trust will conquer.* In that result is our hope, and the hope of the country. We say of the members of the Convention, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

The Action of the Southern Delegates.

From the Petersburgh Express.

Although, at the moment of writing, we have only seen an abstract of the resolutions passed by the Philadelphia Convention, yet, accepting the accuracy of their tenor as conveyed by telegraph, they may well be met by grave criticism on the part of the Southern Press.

At the same time, however, it is but proper to consider the circumstances under which this Convention met. It was necessary, for the success of the movement, that there should be a concentration of all classes of the conservative elements of the country. Men were called to act together from every part of the country—from the North and the South, the East and the West—lately arrayed in determined hostility against each other, but now [illegible] and acknowledging the necessity of burying past animosities, and banding together for the purpose of rescuing the ark of Government from the profane hands which are bearing it to destruction. Out of such lately conflicting elements, it was not to be expected that perfect concord could exist on all the points which have agitated the people during these latter years.

This great movement originated with the moderate wing of the Republican Party at the North. *It is in that region that the great battle is to be fought between the Destructives and the Conservatives.* It was proper, therefore, that the platform should be constructed to meet the views of moderate men of the Republican Party, who sustain President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, at the same time that it should be made as little offensive as possible to the South. *Unless the* [illegible] *the harmony of* [illegible] *we cannot* [illegible] *been devised,* [illegible] *state the principles* [illegible] *the coming campaign* [illegible] *Southern delegates to refrain from expressions of dissent. The resolutions are as moderate as any Northern man could be expected to sanction;* and on their adoption it is to be presumed they were permitted to be carried by default, so far as Southern members were concerned.

Under this aspect of the matter, we can readily acquit Southern delegates from all censure, and we doubt not they will be fully able to justify their action to their constituents. They are gentlemen of high character, and not to be suspected for a moment of the weakness or treachery of compromising the honor of the South, even with the surety of having her representatives admitted a few months, or a few years earlier to their seats in Congress.

The whole country has been roused and excited to the highest pitch by the grand demonstration which has just been witnessed in the City of Brotherly Love. It has been felt and sympathized with to the remotest extremities. But perhaps we at a distance, not participants in the scene, can form but an inadequate idea of the intense enthusiasm of the actors when they came to meet face to face, to exchange salutations and congratulations after years of separation, and to join hands and hearts for the redemption of the country. Under the contagion of the moment we can well imagine that even the apparently extravagant scene of Massachusetts and South Carolina walking into the Convention, with arms interlocked, was but the natural outburst of the inspiration of the moment.

In making these concessions, however, we are as far as any other man from surrendering the manhood of the South, which indeed, not less than the justice of her cause, has elicited this imposing movement in her favor.

Do Not Expect to Have Everything Their Own Way.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The platform just adopted at Philadelphia is one that the Southern people can by no means subscribe to as a whole. It may do for the North, and we think it quite likely that the party there rallying to this creed will carry the fall elections. We deny, however, that it is in any just sense a national platform, and we cannot see that any regard has been paid in its construction to the convictions and sensibilities of the Southern people. Unfortunately we did not send the right kind of delegates to the Convention, and those that we did send appear to have neglected their business. The whole subject has been treated exclusively from a Northern standpoint, and the South once more has been left out in the cold. * * * *

We do not expect to have everything our own way in these matters. We can render no aid in the contest. The wants and feelings of the South are imperfectly understood. If the Convention had known how thoroughly the South loathes martial law and the military satraps who bear rule over her fair borders, they would doubtless have urged an instant abrogation of the whole system upon the attention of the President. The recommendation of general amnesty would have been both a graceful and a sensible proceeding. These, indeed, are grave omissions. *But we recognise most cordially the Conservative spirit and objects of the Convention, and we believe that the effect of its deliberations will be immensely to strengthen the great popular movement which is destined soon to overwhelm utterly the Radical faction.* If it accomplishes this good end, it will not have met in vain. We have no votes, and all we can do is to look on quietly, wishing success to the Conservative phalanx, but declining, at the same time, to ratify what is not true, or to reward, by ovations, our own very unprofitable servants who have paid half fare to Philadelphia, and done less than half work.

The Right to Rule Conceded to the Federal Government.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The "*divine right*" to rule has been conceded *to the Federal Government.* If, as we hope and believe, the people of the Northern States shall ever be brought to reconsider their creed and adopt the true one, they will find us ready to coöperate with them in the reëstablishment of the latter; but, for the present, the States are in effect dead bodies-politic.

In the light of the fact we have thus conceded to exist, we must read the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

The first proposition is unobjectionable. Of course every man, woman and child in the South must prefer peace to war.

The second is true in the sense in which it is understood by its author. We have expressed above our opinions as to what the war has done.

The third no true Southern man will be apt to dispute.

The fourth has only one ambiguous word in it. We understand a "loyal" man to be one who is willing to perform the ordinary duties of a citizen. This proposition would have been better if that word had been omitted.

The fifth proposition, down to the words "people thereof," is a quotation from the Federal Constitution. The assertion following these words is certainly true; and the remainder of the proposition is what, as we have already said, the war has caused to be the received theory as to the form of our Government.

The sixth and seventh propositions are incontrovertible.

The eighth is in a legal sense true.

The ninth is the one which we were apprehensive, judging from the telegraphic statement of it, would be most offensive to the Southern people. *But the language was selected with the most scrupulous carefulness, and the proposition as stated is almost a self-evident one.* The Government having called upon the soldiers to perform what they and it considered duty, and many widows and orphans being the result of their obedience to orders, it *is surely not unreasonable to say that all their "just and rightful claims" should be met, or that their widows and orphans should be cared for. The law of the land as it now stands comes fully up to the requirements of this proposition, and we are only called upon to obey the law.*

The tenth proposition we indorse with a hearty good will. But for the wisdom, statesmanship and courage of Andrew Johnson, the people of the South would be in a situation the possibility of which we cannot contemplate without a feeling of horror.

A Southern View of the Platform.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The resolutions and the address contain much that is excellent. *As declarations of Northern men, from a Northern stand-point, we should accord them high praise as times go.* But as expositions in which Southern people are expected to join, they are in some of their dogmas and declarations inadmissible, because they assert as doctrines what we have never believed, and as facts what are wholly opposed to our understanding of events. There need not have been this difficulty. The practical position of the Southern people is all that the reporters of the resolutions and the address could fairly desire. It was, to say the least, ungenerous to press us with abstractions in which we cannot agree without stultification and dishonor. *Our people cannot honestly subscribe to all of the doctrines and the affirmations of these papers, for it is notorious we do not concur in them.* And we should abandon every ground on which depends our self-respect, and our justification in the eyes of the world. We are *astonished* to read in the reports, the declaration of Mr. Cowan, that the resolutions were "unanimously" concurred in by the committee; and that both resolutions and address were "unanimously" adopted by the Convention. We protest in the name of our people, that they be considered no parties to that unanimous vote. *We will indeed, "unanimously" coöperate in the great leading objects of the Convention, the restoration and vindication of the Constitution;* but it was not kind unnecessarily to ask, and *impossible* for us to give, our assent to declarations which violate our convictions, and brand us as criminals, while before God and the world, we should spurn the accusation. The Southern delegates may have given their voices or subscribed their names to these papers—but they have not subscribed the names of their people.

It is indeed impossible to read many parts of the address of Mr. Raymond and remember that it has Southern endorsement without deep indignation. Whatever *he* may think, the Southern people at least repel and spurn the charge that they are "*rebels*" or "*insurgents.*" They deny, too, that the Federal Government was on the defensive, and was not the *assailant* in the war. They deny, and at the stake would not admit, that they were *constitutionally* warred upon. They deny many other averments and dogmas of the resolutions and address, and Mr. Raymond knew they did, and our delegates knew it, too. Why then press these things upon us for adoption? Why offend us, too, as in some instances, by *asking us to formally concur* in propositions which could not but infringe on our sensibilities? And why thrust terms and expressions into our own mouths that we cannot but regard as indignities? Nothing is left us but to *spew* them.

The position of the South is too well known to render it necessary to indicate more particularly the objectionable matter. Nor have we space to-day. *Suffice it to say we do not indorse or accept the theories of the platform or of the address, and that we repel some of the language of the latter; though concurring in the practical objects and aims of the Convention.*

Reunion a Fixed Fact.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion.

The Convention has met, the work of reconciliation has commenced in earnest, South Carolina and Massachusetts have "locked arm in arm," and "*reunion*" *has become a fixed fact.*

No one will pretend but that the idea of a great Peace Convention originated with President Johnson; and that it was taken up by the earnest men of the country, North and South, and carried into effect. The success of the Convention has dispelled the doubts of the faint-hearted. President Johnson's faith in the people is a matter which cannot be overlooked at this time.

"The people must be trusted and the country will be restored," has been the text of all his sayings, and the criterion of all his actions. He understands the simple basis of our system of government, and will not be made the tool of any party, whose policy looks towards the subversion of those principles which underlie free government. The American people have a champion in this stern Republican, whose integrity cannot be doubted.

A Good Symptom.

From the Boston Courier.

This nation has within the past five or six years made marked improvement in good taste. It has voted speech-making a bore. The gift of gab is in low repute. It has been found to be more often the accompaniment of shallow brains than otherwise. Genuine eloquence of course will always be admired, and will always be a power. But the disposition to listen to mere ready talkers, who have nothing in fact to say, but who insist on rising to articulate the air on any and every public occasion, is dying out. It has been found that the greatest doers are seldom [illegible] besides. But it has been found that a political Convention can dispatch business much more rapidly and make a deeper impression upon the country by refraining from long speeches altogether and quietly and promptly doing its appropriate work. *The Philadelphia Convention inaugurates a new era in the history of such Conventions.* It contained orators and public speakers of unquestioned power, but they were wisely reticent. Not a Sir Jabesh Windbag was present, or, if such an one was present, he did not dare to wag his tongue. In these days of diffused knowledge but few men can give any information to an intelligent crowd. But, unhappily, those who are least likely to do it are most forward to speak. Picnics and social occasions are made dreary and dismal by the necessity of listening to or uttering in the form of a speech a certain quantity of commonplace platitudes. The more people reflect upon the Philadelphia Convention the better they will like it.

An Overwhelming Success.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

That the Convention was a success which equaled the expectations of its most sanguine friends is evident. That it excelled the anticipations of many who were equally friendly, but less sanguine, is a fact which the unfounded fears of thousands will attest.

Without stopping to state exceptions, it may be said that *the Convention, as a whole, was characterized by wisdom and sagacity, and that the points embraced in its platform show that it was composed of practical men, who wisely confined themselves to the living issues of to-day, neither casting an eye needlessly to the rear, nor foolishly introducing topics that may well be left to the future.*

The Radical papers which at the outset met the call for the Convention with contemptuous derision, are sorely abashed at the magnitude of the dimensions to which it attained. Nor are they less taken aback by the direction and issues of the Convention. * * *

To these propositions as well as all others embraced in the "declaration of principles and objects," the delegates from the South, as well as the delegates representing the Democratic party, gave their unanimous assent. On the other hand, the Republican portion of the delegates joined in the demand for a restored Union, the assertion of the equal rights of the States, the sacredness of the Constitution, and in an appeal to the people to withhold their support from candidates for Congress, who are opposed to admitting all the States to the representation to which the Constitution entitles them.

A Vigorous Campaign against the Radicals.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The movement which has been successfully inaugurated in Philadelphia, *should be promptly followed up by a vigorous campaign upon the Radical disunionists.* The truth should be spread before the people, the best oratorical talent should be made effective, and, above all, there should be organization—prompt, thorough organization. It is not enough to be conscious of the correctness of our positions; *we must move directly upon the enemy's works.* The democracy of the country, reinforced as they are by all true Union men, must make aggressive warfare, and with weapons of their own choosing. It is one thing to deserve success, and quite another to achieve it. To hesitate is to peril the cause of national unity and constitutional liberty; to fail of defeating Radicalism is to be guilty of a crime against the Republic. Let the grand army of the Union be organized and prepared for immediate action.

The Issues of the Day Presented in a Clear Light.

From the Hartford Times.

We publish to-day the address issued by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. It was written by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New-York Times, and one of the Members of Congress from the City of New-York. It is an able address, and *presents the issues of the day in a clear light. No intelligent man can read this address without being impressed with its truthfulness.* It presents the issues of the day fairly, and upon these issues the voters in every State will go to the polls. On the one side are those who favor the Centralists of the Stevens school. On the other are the friends of the Union and the principles laid down in the platform at Philadelphia. The address presents the issues clearly, and upon these the freemen must act. Fortunately will it be for the whole country if the Union men shall succeed in defeating the Radicals or Centralists and Disunionists in the coming fall election.

The Duty of the People.

From the Pittsburgh Republic.

This large assemblage of representative men was one of the greatest successes the country ever witnessed. *In point of numbers, ability and weight of character, it surpassed any similar Convention ever assembled since the days of the Revolution. The tone and harmony pervading its proceedings were most admirable.* Its sessions are now closed, and its work was well done. The platform of principles and the accompanying address to the people adopted, are full up to the requirements of the hour. *What remains for the conservative interest of the Union is to organize vigorously for the coming campaign. The only obstacle in the way of a complete restoration of the country is the present radical Congress.* Everything that contributes towards sustaining them, assists in keeping the country divided and leads to confusion, anarchy and civil war.

The Anti-War Element Repudiated.

From the Bangor (Me.) Times.

We have time to-day but for a few words on this topic. The details which we have received by telegraph are necessarily imperfect and unsatisfactory, yet complete enough to convey a good idea of what was said and done. *That the Convention has been a great success, no candid man will deny; that it will be productive of much good, even every conscientious Radical will admit.* The best temper prevailed, and the utmost harmony characterized the proceedings throughout.

Chiefest among the many points which command our approbation in this gathering, is the one which discarded and repudiated utterly the anti-war element at the North. The alacrity with which Wood, Vallandigham, and men of their ilk, caught up with the idea of this Convention, led us to doubt its utility and to fear for its success. These doubts are now happily removed. In the action of the Convention, the speeches made, resolutions passed, and address submitted, *the anti-war element was not only ignored, but most emphatically repudiated.* This is the most gratifying fact in connection with the proceedings, saving that exhibited in the temper of the Southern delegates, which was so admired that even our radical friends find little in which to pick a flaw.

Of the resolutions we cannot now speak in detail. The abstract we have received is very meagre. There is, however, enough foreshadowed to furnish the key note to each. *They are eminently conservative and yet thoroughly explicit, while in tone they are above criticism, being catholic and national.* They give entire satisfaction to all men of conservative tendencies who have not become imbued with the fallacies of the hour. *And best of all, they are the natural and true sequences to the Baltimore Union Platform.* The doctrines of the lamented Lincoln are epitomised in them, and their triumphant vindication by the people in 1866 is a foregone conclusion.

The Humiliation of Vallandigham.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Philadelphia Convention seems to have had one purpose at least—*the utter and most bitter humiliation of Vallandigham.* Gloss it over as his friends may, they can not make the public believe that his rejection was not based upon the conviction that he was too odious to be admitted to the society of the delegates composing the Convention. Even the late rebels rebelled against him. Whatever their offences, they had at least been true to their section during the war, and had as hearty a contempt for Northern sympathizers as John Morgan had when on his raid through Indiana and Ohio. They were the foremost men at Philadelphia to urge Vallandigham to stay away, and keep company with dirty-shirted Dean, of Iowa, and the wretched Wood, of New-York. Vallandigham's last martyrdom is as much worse than his first, as it is worse to be hooted out of the house of a friend than kicked out of the house of an enemy.

The Address Worthy a Place by the Side of the Declaration of Independence.

From the Troy Press.

The Declaration of Principles adopted by the Philadelphia Convention is worthy of a place at the side of the Declaration of Independence. It is brief, but it is the very essence of Republicanism; it has some wrongs to recite, but it marks out a system which, well followed, will most certainly bring to the American people the certainty of continuous peace and consequent prosperity. Above everything else, it is noticeable that the Constitution is looked to as the great bulwark of the nation's safety from differences at home—the lesson taught that *it is* the country, and without it our nationality would be again an experiment, a something as new, as untried, and as doubtful as was the document itself when it was made the law and gospel of the American people. "The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution," says the Declaration; and to that principle Massachusetts and South Carolina, New-York and Florida, subscribe their names, with the full determination that it is right, and that therefore it shall be maintained.

The Address Able and Unanswerable.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The address is a most able one, arguing with fairness and powerful logic the questions at issue between the Radical and the Union men, and, regarded from the point of view of a consolidationist, unanswerable.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

From the Petersburgh Express.

South Carolina and Massachusetts marched "shoulder to shoulder" into the Philadelphia Convention. The cheering was deafening and long continued; "the whole Union," "the Union forever," "the thirty-six States, one and inseparable," were the heart-felt cries that made the walls of the wigwam ring as Northern and Southern delegates marched down the aisles to the music of the Union. The Boston *Post* thinks the occurrence and the demonstration it excited are most significant. *They announce* [illegible] *place once more* [illegible] *an innumerable gathering of* [illegible] *of the proceedings* [illegible] *an augury of happiness* [illegible] *ridicule or calumnious* [illegible] *of Radical writers cannot dim.* The country North and South, East and West, will take up and reecho the cry "The Whole Union Forever."

A Speech by Judge Moses, of South Carolina.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 18.

The Central Johnson-Clymer Club held its usual meeting last evening at National Guards' Hall. There was a large attendance, owing to the announcement that Hon. Alex. H. Stephens would address the meeting. H. Brewer, Esq., presided.

Hon. H. B. Wright, in the absence of Mr. Stephens, addressed the meeting. He referred to the war and its cost in blood and as securing the integrity of the Union. The people of the South are now ready to come back and act in good faith. They have repudiated the Confederate debt; they have acquiesced in the abolishing of Slavery, and are ready to do all that the Constitution requires. It is not our duty to keep these people at arm's length. We fought for four years to keep the States in the Union: why should we now seek to exclude them? [Applause.]

Judge Moses, of South Carolina, was the next speaker. He had, he said, no apology to make for South Carolina. If she did discharge the first gun in the war, it was done openly, after thirty years' notice to the General Government. If wrong, her people acted under the belief that they were fighting for the Constitution. She fought for five years, and having been overcome she submitted, and was ready to accept the result of the war. The people of South Carolina, now knocking at the doors of the two Houses at Washington for the admission of her representatives, are as loyal to the Constitution as the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. [Cheers.] The South was in a peculiar position according to the Radical doctrine. For four years last the North fought to keep the South in; now they want another war to keep them out. The speaker continued at considerable length, discussing the state of feeling among the people of the South. They had suffered greatly during the four years of the war, and almost every house was a house of mourning; but notwithstanding all their losses, they were ready now to return to their allegiance, and in good faith support the Constitution and the Union. No man in the North could imagine the condition of the Southern people who, finding themselves overcome, were spurned by Congress when they presented themselves as claimants to a participation in the Government.

The Radicals seemed to be actuated by a desire to crush rather than reconstruct, and hence all the legislation at Washington was designed to humiliate a people who, if wrong, at least thought they were right. Let the question be transferred to the soldiers and sailors of both sections; it could be determined in five days, and that without prejudice to the rights of the people of the North or the South. Although the national debt had been incurred in the prosecution of a war to subdue the South, the people South were willing and had actually recognized its binding force upon them, and had agreed to provide their portion of the amount. What more could be required of them? They had complied with every suggestion of the President of the United States, and had in every way showed their desire to once more become loyal citizens of the United States.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* denies that Gen. John W. Geary has been invited to deliver the address at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Franklin, Penn., Sept 10. The correspondent says: "Gen. Geary was not invited, and it was understood on all sides that he should not be, nor any other person who is a candidate before the people. A committee to invite speakers was elected, consisting of members of both political parties, and that committee was unanimously instructed that their action in inviting speakers should be unanimous. The committee has invited Gen. John A. Logan and Major Will. A. Stokes, of Greensburgh. I understand that in the invitations extended to these distinguished gentlemen, the committee have very properly suggested that the movement is made by the soldiers, irrespective of party, and that the proceedings will be participated in by both parties, and that of course the speakers will not introduce any of the political issues of the day. The soldiers and citizens of Venango County expect to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all who love the brave and gallant soldier who has laid down his life that his country may live. All soldiers and citizens of whatever political party are requested and expected to come on that day, and, forgetting party, swear fealty anew to the Government over the monument erected to perpetuate the memory."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in alluding to the Chicago *Tribune's* estimate of the late elections this Fall, says:

"We can only judge of its reliability from the figures on Ohio, which it puts down at 35,000 for the Radicals, who are to carry all the Congressmen except two or three. This convinces us that the *Tribune* man has no knowledge of what he guesses at in any of the States. The best informed in political matters in Ohio observe the same sign that preceded the election in 1862, when the Republicans carried five members to the Democrats fourteen. The quarrel between the President's friends and the military leaders at that time created a feeling that entirely destroyed the Republicans and the Republican Congress. There is the same general want of confidence now in those who have been trying to regulate affairs. The Republicans will, we presume, carry the three Congressional districts in the Western Reserve. If they carry any Congressmen outside of that territory, it will be after the closest contest, and by their good luck."

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., to the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following: "The election for Delegate to Congress took place in Colorado on the 7th inst. The candidates were Geo. M. Chilcott, Radical, and A. C. Hunt, Conservative Republican. The former was supported by those who indorse the action of Congress at its recent session and favor the admission of Colorado as a State; the latter was the candidate of the friends of President Johnson, and stood on an anti-State platform. The Denver *Gazette*, of the 8th inst., claims that the latter is elected by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority, which, if true, shows that the President is heartily indorsed by the people of that Territory. Hon. A. C. Hunt is one of the oldest citizens of Colorado, having emigrated to Denver from Freeport, Ill., in the Spring of 1858. He was an old line Whig until the formation of the Republican Party, when he at once became an active member of that organization. In 1861 he was appointed Marshal of Colorado by President Lincoln, which he held until a few months ago. He is at present a grocery merchant in Denver. He is not a public speaker, but one of the most intelligent, active and shrewd political workers in Colorado."

The Watertown (Wis.) *Democrat*, in alluding to the renomination of Hon. Charles A. Eldridge for Congress, in the Fourth Wisconsin District, says: "Mr. Eldridge has already served two terms in Congress, and during the last session has been chosen and acknowledged Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. Nothing but a high order of talents could have enabled him to win so prominent and influential a position in so short a time. He is a ready and eloquent debater, fearless but courteous in the expression of his views, and possesses ample resources for all emergencies that arise. His constituents do well in retaining his services. We have no doubt of his reëlection by a largely increased majority—a compliment Mr. Eldridge well deserves at the hands of the Democracy. In fact, he is so strong and popular with the people, that the Republicans will find it difficult to get a candidate to run against him."

Republican Conventions have been called in Michigan as follows: State at Detroit, on Thursday, Aug. 30; First Congressional District at Monroe, Sept. 4; Second District at Niles, Sept. 5; Third District at Jackson, Aug. 29; Fourth District at Grand Rapids, Aug. 28; Fifth District at Pontiac, Aug. 29; and Sixth District at Flint, Aug. 28. The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Detroit Sept. 5, and that in the Sixth Congressional District at Flint on the 6th.

Maj. Andrew Happer, of Union Township, Washington County, has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the Eighth Division of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that the appointment is conferred upon a worthy young man, a brave and gallant soldier, and one well qualified in every way to discharge the arduous work of this very important office.

Col. William F. Switzler, Conservative candidate for Congress in the Ninth Missouri District, has requested Hon. George W. Anderson, the Radical aspirant for reëlection, to divide with him the time already announced for his public addresses "in a free and honorable discussion of the political issues of the canvass. Mr. Anderson has consented to do so in several localities.

Col. John M. Grover, of La Grange, Mo., has, in accordance with numerous solicitations from almost every county in the Eighth Missouri District, consented to the use of his name in the Macon City Conservative Union Convention, to meet on the 4th of September, "to be disposed of as to the Convention may seem wisest and best."

Judge A. B. Carlton addressed a large meeting held under the auspices of the Johnson Club, at Bedford, Ind., on the 11th inst. Judge Carlton spoke for an hour and a half, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The address was devoted to a discussion of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, the Civil Rights and Bounty Bills, and the position now occupied by the Radical party.

The renomination of Frederick A. Pike, of Calais, for Congress in the Fifth Maine District, completes the Republican Congressional nominations in that State. The present delegation is renominated entire, with the exception of the Fourth District, where John A. Peters is nominated in place of John A. Rice.

Col. Jamieson, of Leavenworth, Kansas, resigned his position as Alderman and Acting Mayor of the city on the 14th inst. It was only at his urgent request that his resignation was accepted; and the City Council passed a vote of thanks for the satisfactory manner in which he had filled the duties of the position.

In Morgan County, Capt. W. W. McCarty, formerly of the Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I., has been appointed Deputy United States Collector in place of W. P. Sprague, resigned. The Captain is alluded to by the local papers as a gallant soldier, and his ap[illegible] declared to be one eminently fit to b[e] [illegible]

The Congressional Convention for the Seventh [illegible] District, is called for the 13th of September at St. Joseph. The Senatorial Convention will be held at the same time and place. For the Congressional nomination, Gen. Logan and Hon. J. C. Parker are the contestants.

Gen. A. S. Lee, of Kansas, has just reached home from his long and gallant service in the army. It is understood that he will be a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, as successor of Senator Lane.

Ezra Coppock died in New-Lisbon, Aug. 14. Mr. Coppock held the office of Clerk of the Court for Cumberland County two years, and at the time of his death was a candidate for reëlection.

The National Union and the Democratic Conventions in the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois are called to be held at Monmouth, on Friday, Aug. 24.

The Republican Convention in the Twentieth Congressional District is to be held in Rome, Sept. 12.

A National Union Club has been organized in Columbus, Ohio.

THE WATERING PLACES.

NEWPORT.

Providence—A Trip down Narragansett Bay—Description of the Cities and Villages Along the Coast—Newport—Easton's Beach.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

I consider Providence one of the most charming cities in the North. It is one of the healthiest, and wealthiest, and cleanest. The men dress better and the women look sweeter than the men and women of most any city I can mention. It has the best and most convenient railroad depot, and the most luxurious street cars in the United States. It has three first-class newspapers, a crack regiment of infantry, and the most efficient and urbane body of police in the country.

Providence is situated on both sides of the river of that name, portions of which are delightfully located upon a cordon of hills. There is Constitution Hill, Federal Hill, Smith's Hill, Prospect Hill, and other elevations of minor importance and attractiveness. Westminster, Broad, Main, and Dorrance are the prominent business streets, while Benefit, Arnold and Broadway are noted for their regularity, quiet and beauty. As a general thing, the residences of the people all are built of wood; and, with a few exceptions, are of unostentatious design and shape—many of the public buildings and stores, however, are constructed upon a magnificent and costly order of modern architecture. The prominent public institutions of Providence are the Brown University, with a library containing nearly fifty thousand volumes; the Athenæum, a library of twenty-five thousand volumes; the State House, Custom-house, Butler Hospital, Dexter Asylum, New Hospital, one of the finest in the country; Asylum for the Insane, Reform School, State Prison, and an excellent charitable institution, known as the Old Ladies' Home. The Arcade, What Cheer Building, Academy of Music, Howard and Arnold Blocks, are magnificent and imposing structures, while many of the banks and other buildings are models of architectural design and beauty. Providence also contains one theatre, a multiplicity of halls and lecture-rooms, fifty-odd churches, nearly as many banks, a large number of reliable insurance companies, dozen of schools in each ward, and a population of seventy thousand people.

Providence has fair commercial advantages; but its exceeding wealth is chiefly due to its manufactures, which at the present time it is largely engaged in. The statistics of the annual value of the manufactures show that nearly fifty millions of dollars are made. The chief manufacturing establishments are cotton and woolen mills, screw factories, iron and brass foundries, rolling mills, engine and boiler shops, &c., &c. Nearly one-third of all the jewelry made in the United States is manufactured here.

I have remarked that Providence supports three first-class dailies. The *Journal*, the oldest daily, is one of the most reliable and high-toned newspapers in New-England, and is known all over the United States. Prof. Angel, its editor, will, I understand, in a short time resign his position. As a medium of news, the *Journal* has been unexcelled by any paper in New-England, outside of Massachusetts, since Mr. Danielson has been its news and managing editor. I need not add, really, that the *Journal* is a radical paper; nothing coarse and vulgar, however, ever appears in its columns. The *Post* is the representative of the unterrified Democracy, and during the war pursued about the same course as the Boston *Post*—and the latter paper Henry Wilson declares was Democratic, and not Copperheaded. Hon. Thomas Steere, its editor, is a gentleman and a scholar, and has increased the popularity and circulation of the *Post* tenfold since his connection with it. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. The *Post* lost several of its *attachés* killed during the war. The *Evening Press* is a sparkling newspaper, edited by Hon. Sidney Dean, and enjoys a fine circulation. Although the *Journal* is well patronized by the ladies, on account of its gossipy, foreign and domestic correspondence, the *Press*, I believe, is looked upon as the ladies' favorite paper. All of these papers are in a high state of prosperity, and are well conducted.

Now, if you say so, we'll take a little trip down the Narragansett Bay, one of the most magnificent sheets of water on the Atlantic coast. It extends from Providence to Point Judith and Seaconnet Point, and is gemmed with flourishing cities and towns, picturesque islands and peninsulas, and delightful rivers and inlets. The principal cities and towns, after leaving Providence, are Bristol, Warren, Fall River, Pawtuxet and Newport; while Field's Point, Vue de l'Eau, Ocean Cottage, Barrington, Nayatt Point, Mark Rock, Smith's Palace, Rocky Point and Portsmouth Grove, are democratic resorts, and noted as great places for clam-bakes.

Warren is a charming little town, situated on the east side of the bay, about ten miles from Providence, and contains a population of a little less than four thousand souls. It makes jewelry and cotton cloth, and builds a coasting vessel occasionally. It has been noted for its seminary, and the pretty girls who have been educated there.

A little further down the bay, on the eastern side, is Bristol, situated about midway between Providence and Newport. Bristol is a flourishing little commercial and manufacturing place, and has a population of about six thousand people. The soil about Bristol is admirably adapted to agriculture, but the chief products are onions and potatoes. It is a port of entry, while its manufactures are quite large. Near by is Mount Hope, the former home of the renowned King Philip. Bristol County was originally occupied by the Wampanoags, under their chief, Massasoit, the father of King Philip.

Fall River, the second spindle city in the United States, is located at the junction of Trenton and Fall Rivers, and contains nearly fifteen thousand population. A large majority of the people of Fall River are poor Irish, nearly all of whom are temperate, and vote the Republican ticket. This is partly due to the good advice of the *News*, a flourishing evening paper, whose only fault is its extreme radicalism on all subjects.

Pawtuxet is a small town situated on the western shore, about four miles below Providence. It is located on both sides of a stream known as Pawtuxet River. It has several extensive cotton and woolen manufactories, and also interests itself in fisheries and agriculture.

Rocky Point is *the* place on Narragansett Bay, and is by all odds one of the most delightful Summer resorts I have ever visited. Vue de l'Eau, Smith's Palace, Ocean Cottage, Mark Rock, Field's Point and the Clam House are, as a general thing, Sunday resorts, and get very little patronage on week days. Four excursion steamers run daily to Rocky Point, the average number of visitors being about two thousand men, women and children daily. Excursion trains and boats convey to this famous place seekers after recreation from every nook and corner of the New-England States. One day last week there were fifteen hundred excursionists from Providence, five hundred from Worcester, and about a thousand from Bristol, Fall River and Newport.

Rocky Point is twelve miles from Providence, and has been endowed by nature with a bountiful hand. But until last year there were very few attractions of an artificial character. But the place passed from its former owner, Mr. Winslow, (no connection of Mrs. Syrup's soothing Winslow,) to Mr. Byron Sprague, who immediately expended nearly half a million dollars upon it, and, without interfering with its natural beauties, converted it into one of the most delightful spots to be found anywhere in the country.

The accommodations for the regular boarders consist of several buildings, including the new hotel, which is about two hundred feet in length by fifty in width, containing, beside kitchen, dining-hall, saloon, &c., several large parlors and over one hundred capacious lodging rooms. Beside the new hotel, are the old boarding-house, containing seventy rooms, and the "Cottage," with half as many more.

I regret to state in connection with this subject that the generous proprietor of Rocky Point died at his Summer residence week before last. He had been suffering for some time, and seemed to be convalescing; but on Monday night he was suddenly seized with congestion of the brain, and died before morning. Byron Sprague was the only son of the late William Sprague, and was a cousin of the United States Senator of that name. He was one of the most [illegible] that ever lived in Rhode Island, and was a genial, generous spirit. He left a widow and four children, and died the possessor of a fortune worth nearly three millions.

Narragansett Bay is sprinkled all over with islands, the most prominent of which are Starve Goat, Greenis, Bullock's, Prudence, Patience, Despair, Hope, Hog, Dyer's, Gould, Rose and Goat Islands. There are also other places of interest, viz.: Conimicut Point, Poppasquash, Half-way Rocks, Bishop Rock and the Dumplings.

Well, here we are at Newport, after making a delightful excursion down from Rocky Point, and going outside, thus passing the Dumplings, Kettle-Bottom Rock, Beaver-Tail Point, Butter-Ball Rock and Brenton's Reef, and so forth. We'll take a carriage now, and go over to Fort Adams a few minutes and call on Col. [illegible], its commander, and [illegible] and take a stroll through the city, and finish up at the beach. Ah! here is the Colonel, looking for all the world, just as cool as he did at the battle of Stone River, where the performance of the regulars, under his command, saved the day. "How do you do, Colonel?" "How is the madam?" One of the jolliest souls I ever met, is Col. Oliver Sheppard. His stories of life in Mexico, during the war with that country, are huge. I remember one night when we were taking tea in front of the enemy near Murfreesboro, and a shell passed directly over our festive board—I shell never forget it.

Fort Adams is, next to Mr. Davis' residence, the largest work of the kind in the country. It pretty well uses up Goat-Island, and is of great magnitude. In case of an attack, four thousand men could operate and three hundred and sixty pieces of artillery could be brought to bear upon an enemy.

Now we'll go to Gravelly Point, formerly known as Bull's Point, which is invested with tragic interest as the place where 26 pirates once danced in the air. This was, I believe, the greatest execution of the character ever witnessed upon our shores, and occurred on the 19th of July, 1723—some time ago.

Before looking in at the hotels we'll go out to the Glen and Lily-Pond; take a look at the old Liberty Tree and the old Stone Mill, then stop a moment at the Perry Monument, erected in honor of Commodore Perry, who was born here. Then, if you are curious, we'll go down to the newspaper office and see the identical printing press used by Benjamin Franklin, while working at his trade.

And now to Easton's Beach. Those who have never been to Newport, the old aristocratic watering place, must know that about one mile east of the city is Easton's Beach, one of the finest and one of the best appointed in the country. Just above high water mark is a long row of booths, or bathing-houses, for the accommodation of thousands who resort to this famous place daily (in the season) to take a marine bath. A short distance to the southwest of the beach the rocks rise to a considerable height, forming an impassable barrier to the angry, restless waves, which are forever dashing against them. A flight of steps leads the spectator down to the singing sea, where he obtains a grand view of the raging billows, struggling to break through the mighty rampart.

A mile or two beyond Easton's Beach to the east is what is termed the second beach. A great curiosity is here—a huge chasm in the rock called Purgatory. This chasm is supposed to have been once filled with green stone, which has been worked out by the long-continued action of the waters, except a small quantity at the end of the rent. The rocks all along here are conglomerate and present the peculiarity of having all the small stones laid in, "the paste" lengthwise. They are placed as regularly as if done by human hands, and give to the sides of the ravine or Purgatory the appearance of a petrified wood-pile.

Further on is seen the famous spouting rock, which during the existence of a rough sea, running before a southeast wind, throws up the brine to the height of fifty odd feet, with a loud roaring noise like distant thunder.

Near here is the boat landing, a perfect curiosity of a cove, which nature has made between the rocks as if for this purpose. So small is the entrance that only one boat can enter or leave it at the same time. Upon the appearance of a storm, pleasure and fishing craft put for the boat landing.

But what we saw on the beach we must reserve for another time. B. C. TRUMAN.

OVATION ON BOARD THE ARAGO.

How the Lady Passengers Honored a Ladies' Man—Celebration of the Birthday of an Old and Well-Known Citizen—The Pleasures of Ocean Travel.

The following extract from a private letter describes the agreeable way in which the lady passengers on board the steamship *Arago* showed their respect and esteem for our venerable fellow-citizen, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday, which occurred on the 18th inst. The letter has been handed us for publication:

Dear B.: I take it for granted that you are sufficiently interested in my movements to tolerate a short account of my late homeward-bound voyage on the steamer *Arago*. I therefore make no apology for my present letter, which, as you see, I lose no time in writing. You have had sufficient experience in that sort of thing to know pretty well how our time passed, the first few days being consecrated, as usual, to the rites exacted by Neptune; then came the rallying, and then the period of voracious appetites and consequent suppers of Welsh rabbits, Anchovy toast, and similar gastronomic abominations. There was the usual allowance of desperately sea-sick persons, who solemnly declared in the intervals of their sufferings that they had crossed the ocean at least fifty times already, and had never been in the least ill before. Certain it is, that from some cause—perhaps from too free an indulgence in the dainties of the Parisian *cuisine* just before sailing, everyone seemed to suffer cruelly, though the sea was never once so rough as to necessitate the use of the dish-racks at table. There were a good many young people on board, who, when they had acquired those mysterious limbs which they termed their sea-legs, engaged in some fierce contests at shuffle-board and some extraordinary game which seemed to consist in chucking about large canvass bags, stuffed with dried beans. "Hunt the Ring," too, figured largely as a *jeu innocent*, and from some scenes of a flirting tendency which I witnessed, I feel justified in stating that the above game was in vogue in a figurative as well as a literal sense. But this is a delicate subject, and I forbear. It is needless to add that in my character of old fogy I lent no aid or comfort to such pomps and vanities. * * * * * *

After the first few days of blank despair, and when the state-rooms had sent their tardy contingents to reinforce the sturdy army that had battled it out on deck; when, consequently, people, with a fearful consciousness that some twelve days of amphibious existence was still before them, began to count up their resources for the emergency, we became aware that we had a perfect treasure of social enjoyment on board, in the person of Mr. Joseph Hoxie, of New-York, an individual who, in a conflict with the blue devils that always haunt a steamer's cabin, was a well-appointed host in himself. As good luck would have it, this gentleman's seventy-first birthday occurred during the trip, and the announcement of this fact occasioned quite a commotion among our little community. Every one was seized and possessed with an irresistible desire to celebrate the occasion in as fitting a manner as possible, and this desire took the form of action from the earliest practicable moment. First, a young lady was delegated to administer seventy-one distinct thumps on Mr. H's substantial shoulders—an infliction which, I am bound to say, he bore with manly endurance; in fact, at that precise moment he looked as if he only wished he was at least 500 years old. Of course, such an occasion aroused feelings which could only find adequate expression in a recourse to festivities. In fact, spurning all meaner beverages, it clamored loudly for champagne. Our gallant and right-minded Captain was fully alive to this fact, and forestalling every one's action, stood that seductive tipple for the entire table that day at dinner. Meantime, while the sterner sex were planning toasts and speeches, Mr. Hoxie's lady admirers were struggling with emotions which could only find vent in lyric verse. Accordingly, when the stewards, with a mysterious gravity which betrayed their deep realization of the solemnity of the moment, had deposited a suitable glass by the side of each guest and a heaping bowl of ice on each table, and stood by to uncork the bottles—when, I say, these portentous preliminaries had been accomplished, Capt. Gadsden rose, and, after announcing in a few words the fact that that day had the honor of being Mr. Joseph Hoxie's birthday, proceeded to read the following verses, written for the occasion by Mrs. ——, of New-York.

On the orange tree appears,
In the Winter of the year,
Flowers and fruit in every stage,
From opening bud, to golden age.

This anomaly we see,
In our friend, J—— H——;
Eleven and threescore years to-day!
Happy shadows round him play!

Youthful fire and snows of Time,
All the grace of manhood's prime,
Merry heart and cheerful tongue,
These and more to him belong.

Fourscore years will soon be here,
May they find his eye as clear,
Step as firm, with arm of might,
Still to battle for the Right.

Blest the wife who's loved him long,
Blest the sons who round him throng;
Happy we, who hear him press,
Wishing health and happiness.

Scarcely had the applause elicited by these sentiments died away, when Mr. G——, of New-York, rose

and requested permission to call a[illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. —— 's heart, to the following effect:

Good friend, we come with joy to greet
[illegible]
Thou hear'st things are all gracefully
[illegible]

[illegible]

And only happy thoughts and words
Have utterance free,
To [illegible] in this world
A virtuous life may be.
Oh, happy father, generous friend,
[illegible]
To show how cheerful life may be,
[illegible] Heaven.

[illegible]
May thy good wife still be
A [illegible] and support
To bear thee company.
And when at last the summons comes,
[illegible]
May'st thou in realms of bliss await
[illegible]

The storm of applause consequent on the above fell quickly to a calm when it was seen that Mr. Hoxie was about to reply. The old gentleman rose, and his beautifully expressive face (the very picture of [illegible]) showed plainly that the jollity of the occasion did not prevent his feeling its deeper and more solemn import. He made his acknowledgments in a very impressive and touching speech, and when he concluded was greeted with a tremendous clatter of glasses, through which rose the stirring notes of the song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," by Mr. T. of New-York, followed by three rousing cheers. From this time on, the whole affair passed into the hands of the ladies, aided and abetted by such of the gentlemen as they admitted into their confidence. Between dinner and tea mysterious preparations seemed to be going on—messengers hurried from stateroom to stateroom, and from saloon to deck. In consequence, at tea the following note was handed to Mr. Hoxie:

United States Mail Steamship Arago, }
At Sea, Aug. 13, 1866. }

Hon. Joseph Hoxie:

Dear Sir: In honor of your birthday the lady passengers of this ship desire your acceptance of a complimentary concert this evening, at which all your many friends on board will do their best for your amusement.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Captain.

We had some very good musical talent on board, and the concert was a great success. Singularly enough, it was discovered that the twenty-ninth birthday of another passenger fell on the same day. He was therefore notified to hold himself in readiness to do something appropriate to forward the ovation. In an interlude of the concert he read the following verses:

When this day, nine and twenty years
Ago, dear friend, in brimming bowls,
Your health was drank with friendly cheers—
The voice of friendly souls—
You did not catch an echo frail,
Which answered to your mirth—
A new-born infant's earliest wail—
Which spoke a spirit's birth.

Yet 'twas this day, when twice one score
And one of Summers, bright and gay,
For you had come, and passing o'er,
Just streaked the black with gray,
That my eyes first beheld the light,
And for me first began
The swift, the weary, toilsome race
That you already ran.

And now we meet; the tempered sage—
The man whose youth is gushing warm;
For you the calm—for me the rage
And tempest of life's storm.
Yes, here we halt upon our track,
And pass the festive cup,
One, looking on—one, looking back,
But both still looking up.

I know not if for me, the Past
Will ever vista back so deep,
As that through which your eyes are cast,
Upon this day that we both keep:
I know not if my Future bears
A larger lease than yours may run,
Or if your eyes undimmed by years,
Shall o'er my grave behold the sun:
But now I greet you, come what may,
As still together here we stand;
Of Life's campaign, oh, veteran gray!
Accept the younger soldier's hand.

This effusion afforded an excuse for getting Mr. H. on his feet again, and he acknowledged the address in one of the best and wittiest impromptu speeches I ever heard; promising that when the young gentleman reached his seventy-first birthday, he (Mr. H.) would, if still in the flesh, return the compliment by writing a poem on the occasion. Shortly after this, one of the performers not coming up to time, Mr. H. (who was always supposed to be quite ready for anything) was called upon to replace him, which he did by saying "The down hill of Life," with great effect. The rest of the evening was devoted to promiscuous festivities, and the deck and saloon were not deserted till a late hour.

* * * * * *

I shall not give you any of the European news we brought over with us, for I see the telegraph has kept you posted with later intelligence than our budget can furnish.

Perhaps the prettiest incident of the ovation was the presentation by the little girls of a handsome cake, with the initials J. H., 71, frosted on it, as an offering to Mr. Hoxie from the "sea-babies," as they called the porpoises which had been playing around the ship.

With best regards at home,
I remain, yours sincerely, S.

Distressing Case of Seduction—An Abortion Procured—Death the Result.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 14.

Since Saturday last Coroner Treat has been investigating a case of death by abortion. The victim was a young lady, intimate with some of the best families in Rochester, and most respectably connected. Out of consideration for her relatives, we withhold the names of all parties.

The deceased was about 24 years of age, unmarried, very fine looking, a graduate of Lima Seminary, cultivated and refined. She has resided with a married sister at Seneca Falls, spending part of her time with relatives here and in New-York.

Some time ago she revealed to a brother that she was enciente. Greatly distressed, he advised with a physician, who told him to have her remain at Seneca Falls until her time approached, and then have her go off into the country somewhere and board, and be delivered of the child, and the matter might thus be kept from being made public. To this she partially consented. In the course of a week after he received a note from her to the effect that she was going to Buffalo, to visit some friends. Shortly after came another note, stating that she had found a way to fix the matter safely, and would soon be well. The note contained a request for $10. Filled with apprehensions of evil he answered the note, and implored her to let him know where she was. To this an answer was received that she was boarding with a woman named Mrs. Mills, on Rome-street, in the Sixth Ward, of this city, and that she was doing well. The brother hastened to the place and found his sister in intense agony. He at once called a respectable physician, purposing to have her removed from the place, but was advised that she was too ill to bear it. Several other physicians were called, but to no purpose. The young lady died Saturday morning.

Coroner Treat was immediately summoned, and an inquest held on the body. Drs. Langworthy and Whitbeck made a *post mortem* examination, and reported that in their opinion the deceased had been delivered of a fœtus, advanced four months or more in the period of gestation. In their opinion, also, the delivery was caused by violence—by use of instruments.

The woman Mills was brought before the Coroner's Jury yesterday morning, and testified that she met the deceased one evening, about three weeks ago, in the Central Depot. She inquired for a respectable boarding house; stated that she was a stranger in the city, and did not want to go to a hotel. Mrs. Mills said she could stop with her, and they proceeded to her house, No. 8 Rome-street. On Saturday, the 4th inst., the young woman was taken violently ill. Mrs. Mills swears the illness was caused by eating green apple pie. On Monday Dr. Sabin was called to attend her. Each day she grew worse, until she died on Saturday, after the other physicians had seen her. Mrs. Mills also states that she was called on three successive days last week, by a young man, who deceased said was her brother, and who remained some time each visit. Mrs. Mills told very little about it, and her testimony did not go far toward clearing up the mystery attending the case.

The inquest was continued yesterday afternoon. The brother of the deceased was examined; we have given his testimony substantially, above. Other witnesses testified regarding the affair, and the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday morning. No questions were asked of the young lady previous to her death, with regard to the affair, and the outside testimony does not point very conclusively to the originator of the deed. There is however a clue, out of which something may be worked before the next meeting of the inquest.

The body of the deceased was placed in the vault at Mt. Hope. The seducer of the young lady resides at Seneca Falls, and is known to her brother. The verdict of the Jury will probably be given on Wednesday morning, by which time, it is hoped, new facts will be developed.

Elopement in Fall River, Mass.—A Mother Leaves Her Seven Children Destitute.

From the Fall River News, Aug. 16.

Mrs. McCabe, wife of Patrick McCabe, and the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living, eloped from this city last evening, with a young man named Francis Burns, a boarder in the family. The family formerly lived in Taunton, and with the exception of the father, moved to this city about four months ago. They secured a tenement in the stone block on Pocasset-street, nearly opposite the White Mill, and three of the children went to work in that mill. The father, who has been in the employ of Mr. Swasey, Railroad Superintendent, Taunton, for the last five years, retained his situation there, occasionally visiting his family in Fall River, and contributing to their support. About two weeks ago, Burns became a boarder in the family, and it appears was not long in winning the affections of the faithless wife. The oldest daughter not liking the appearance of things in the domestic circle, last week sent a request to her father to come down on Saturday, and he would have done so but for the absence of his employer, whose premises he had in charge. Yesterday morning the guilty pair commenced packing the household goods for removal, stripping the premises of every article, not even excepting [illegible], leaving the children, ranging from two to sixteen years of age, entirely destitute. A friend, on learning what was done, immediately telegraphed to the father, and he arrived here last evening, a few minutes after the woman and her paramour had taken the cars for Newport. So great was the haste of the fugitives that they had not time to direct properly all the goods, and a portion of them were left at the depot, with verbal directions to forward to Ellen O'Donald, (probably a fictitious name,) New-York. The goods at the depot have since been claimed and recovered by Mr. McCabe.

We also learn that the heartless woman, not satisfied with carrying off everything in the house, collected the wages of her children at the mill, about $40, not a cent of which she left for their support. A large bill at her grocer's was, of course, left unpaid.

Mr. McCabe appears to be a steady sort of man, about 50 years of age. His wife is much younger, only 38, and is described as being quite good-looking.

The poor man seems to feel keenly the misery his wife's conduct has brought upon his family. It is his intention, we understand, to take his children back with him to Taunton, but to let his faithless partner slide.

Horrible Murder of a Child, and Arson.

From the Montreal Gazette, Aug. 15.

In a lonely, isolated place, near the Province line, in Potton, C. E., more than half a mile from any inhabitant, and entirely surrounded by the forest, has resided for the last few years a man by the name of James Hannah, with his wife. They have often been disturbed by a party of ruffians to them unknown. In the midst of the night of the 14th ult., their house was set on fire, but discovered in time to save it. The inmates distinctly heard the parties outside as they were leaving. On the following Monday Hannah and his wife were under the necessity of coming to Mansonville to appear against one Harvey Whitcomb, who had grievously assaulted Hannah a few days before. In their absence they left their house, and a little girl about three years old, in charge of a very respectable young man. Some few hours after they left, three young men entered the house, partially disguised by having their faces blackened, and threatened the life of the young man in charge if he resisted, stating that they had come to kill Hannah, and as he was not there they would burn his house. They then destroyed everything, or nearly everything, in the house, and took the child and threw it down the bank, but did not seriously injure it. The young man, being a stranger just out from Scotland, did not know either of the parties. When he sounded the horn they fled. On the morning of the 2d instant, while Mrs. Hannah and child were alone, a stranger came to the house, deliberately walked in, took the horn from its place, and then commenced beating Mrs. Hannah with a large stick about the head. She attempted to fly, and succeeded in getting a short distance from the house. She then saw him turn to the child (who was calling for its mother and attempting to follow her), and take an axe, strike it on the head, step to the door, and throw it into the cellar. She then fled for her life, but was overtaken by her pursuer, and beaten again, and left lying on the ground. As her assailant made for the settlement, she returned to the house in time to see it burning down with the murdered child in it. She then fled by a by-path to the nearest settlement, where the writer of this saw her a few hours after. She was horribly beaten. The remains of the child were taken from the ruins, an inquest held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Several arrests have been made, and after a careful investigation, lasting five days, a young man by the name of Amos J. Chamberlain has been committed to the jail of the district for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. The prisoner is an American lately from the States. He has served in the American army. Other parties are suspected, and further arrests will be made to-day. The prisoner (Chamberlain) has been identified as one of the three who were at the house on the 16th, and was also identified by Mrs. Hannah as the murderer. She is recovering.

Sentences for Passing Counterfeit Money.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Aug. 16.

The United States District Court assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, Hon. Wilson McCandless occupying the bench, when the following sentences were passed:

The first prisoner up was Wm. Dalzell. He was convicted on a charge of passing and dealing in counterfeit money, having disposed of a large number of bogus notes on the First National Bank of Portland, which flooded this section of the country months previous to the arrest of Dalzell, as did a host of other counterfeiters, who were convicted at the present and last terms of the U. S. Court. On Tuesday the counsel for the prisoner made a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled by the Court yesterday morning. The prisoner is over sixty-five years of age, and has been tried upon two former occasions for manufacturing counterfeit coin. He was convicted on one of these charges, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The first of these cases was tried some twenty years ago, when he was defended by Judge McCandless, whose duty it now becomes to mete out justice to the prisoner. The Court sentenced Dalzell to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment for the term of seven years in the Western Penitentiary.

The next prisoner brought up for sentence was John McCleery. McCleery is also an aged man, and an old transgressor, having already served a term in the Western Penitentiary. Some time since he was arrested while lying intoxicated in the Diamond market. He was conveyed to the lock-up, and on being searched there was found in his possession a roll of counterfeit fractional currency, consisting of three hundred dollars in fifty cent notes. McCleery's arrest led to Dalzell's apprehension, when the latter made a full confession of his own connection with counterfeiting. When McCleery was arraigned for trial, he pleaded guilty. McCleery was convicted in 1859 of counterfeiting gold coin, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Through the application of some prominent citizens of Allegheny, he was pardoned by the President before he served the term for which he had been sentenced. Judge McCandless remarked, before passing sentence, that the prisoner was entitled to some consideration from the Court owing to the developments he had made, but the history of his past life rendered it necessary that he should receive punishment for his crime. McCleery was then sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

Liberal Bequests.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 16.

The will of the late James Hayward, Esq., has been proved in the Probate Court. Among the items are the following bequests: To Firzah Hayward, wife of his brother Stephen, farm and lands in Plainfield, Mass., and $8,000; to Stephen Hayward, and Tilly B. Hayward, of Bridgewater, both his brothers, $125,000 each; to Maria Hayward, widow of his brother Joseph, $4,000; to T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, Mo., Joseph Hayward and Stephen Hayward, Jr., Elisha Mack, of Albany, and William H. Mack, all nephews, $8,000 each; to Caroline H. Barber and Fidelia H. Cook, nieces, and Caroline Duncan, his wife's sister, each $8,000. Then follow a number of bequests of small sums to friends, among them being Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, $1,000.

The Massachusetts Bible Society, Home for Aged Men in Boston, the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females in Boston, Provident Association of Boston, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Society for Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, and the Massachusetts Colonization Society are bequeathed $1,000 each.

To the Deacons of the Arlington-street Church, $1,000, to be added to the charity fund of that society, and an additional $1,000 to be safely invested, and the net annual income thereof to be expended in aid of the objects of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches.

To the American Unitarian Association in trust to be safely invested, and the net annual income to be expended in aid of the Christian missions in foreign lands, more especially in India, $20,000.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the astronomical observatory connected with said college, $20,000.

Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, $5,000.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $20,000.

The will provides that in case there should be a surplus of assets after the payment of debts, charges and bequests, said surplus shall be paid to the heirs according to law. If, on the contrary, the estate prove insufficient, the necessary deductions are to be made from the legacies given for public and charitable purposes, to be deducted proportionately.

He names as his executors, Edward Pickering, of Boston, and James C. Merrill, of Cambridge. The document bears the date of Jan. 22, 1866.

Bananas in Brazil.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes from Brazil:

"The most wonderful production of this and all tropical countries, in my estimation, is the banana and its synonym, the plantain. We have half a dozen varieties—each with peculiar flavor and qualities. Some grow only eight or ten feet high—others twenty. The stalks are from six to twelve inches thick, but almost as soft and succulent as celery. Each of them bears one bunch of bananas, and one only, when it is cut down with a stroke of the *espada* to secure the fruit and give place to other stalks. And thus they grow and ripen perpetually all the year round. A great traveler has calculated that the plantain, on one acre of ground, will produce as much food as one hundred and thirty-three acres of wheat or forty-four acres of potatoes. The fruit constitutes the principal reliance of the poor, and is luxury for all. It is good raw, roasted, baked, and indeed in every form, and equally relished by all domestic fowls and animals, that devour fruits, leaves, stalks and all with the greatest avidity.

The banana requires but a single planting for a lifetime—putting in the ground a single sprout or shoot from the banana patches, at a distance of 20 or 30 feet from each other, and on ground that is always calculated to spare for that purpose, because it is impossible to extirpate the root. The one stalk gives more, springing out from the sides in the ground perpetually, and in a few years covering the intervening spaces, till the whole surface becomes a forest of fruit and foliage, with scarcely room to pass through the cool, overhanging arches. A banana or a plantain patch is a beautiful sight, with the stalks and their produce in all stages of perfection, the broad leaves waving in the breeze and fanning in lazy repose, while the bodies of the trees bend under their luscious burdens, and would often break down with the weight, except from neighboring support.

There are a hundred or two of bananas on a bunch, like grapes, and the bunches are generally so small [illegible] as soon as the fruit is matured—but always while the skin is yet green—then hung up in the shade to turn yellow, which improves the flavor. It takes about a year for stalk and fruit to mature from the first planting, but then there is no necessary more trouble with the crop, scarcely any hoeing or weeding, no culture only 'slay and eat.' Certainly it is the greatest boon ever bestowed on the indolent tropics. A native, swinging in his hammock, with a bunch of ripe bananas hanging in reach on the one side, and a smouldering fire on the other, by which he may light his little cigar without getting up, is a most perfect picture of contentment."

The Approaching Catholic Council at Baltimore.

Right Rev. Bishop Wood has issued the following circular to the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Philadelphia: Diocese of Philadelphia: Reverend and Dear Sir: The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, convoked by the authority of the Holy See, will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore, on the first Sunday in October, under the Presidency of the Most Rev. Martin J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, as Apostolic Delegate.

You will please announce this most important event to the faithful committed to your care immediately after the reception of this circular.

Questions of great weight and interest, touching the performance and progress of our Holy Faith in this country, will be presented to the Right Rev. Prelates there to be assembled, for their deliberation and decision. It cannot be doubted, that the action of this Council will largely influence the destinies of our Holy Religion in these United States. And, as "Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights"—St. James i, xvii.—there could be no occasion more imperatively demanding the exercise, both on our part and that of our people, of constant and fervent prayer.

Let us, therefore, during the period preceding the opening of the Council, as well as throughout its sessions, unite in earnest supplications to the Father of lights that He may shed His divine influence on the assembled Prelates, and imbue them with that spirit of wisdom, counsel and fortitude so essential to the happy issue of their deliberations. You will announce the Friday immediately preceding the opening of the Council (Friday, the 5th of October,) as a day of fasting, for this intention. On the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on all Sundays following until the end of the Council, you will recite with the people, after the Parochial Mass, the Litany of the Saints; and exhort them to approach the Sacraments during this time, and in their public and private devotions most earnestly to recommend this matter to God.

And may the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen.

Given at Philadelphia, Sunday, the 12th of August, A. D., 1866.
† JAMES FREDERIC,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

By order of the Right Reverend Bishop.
Aug. J. McMonomy, Secretary.

About Pianos.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

That portion of the musical fraternity in the United States which uses the piano will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that there are in this country but 2,776 of these instruments. That is, the honest and upright taxpayers of the country only returned that many for tax to the Internal Revenue Collector in 1865. We are the more puzzled by this return, because we saw an announcement the other day that one of the many piano manufacturers in America has just completed his 36,000th instrument; and either the destruction of pianos in the United States must be enormous, or else our export trade in that article must have become a principal branch of American commerce. Yet the return stands on the Internal Revenue books that in 1865 there were but 2,776 pianos in the United States, of which Pennsylvania owned 557, and her neighbors in New-Jersey possessed but two. We suppose that New-Jersey's two were divided between Camden and Trenton, and that Elizabeth, Newark, Long Branch, Atlantic City, and Cape Island, during all of 1865, never heard the sound of a piano. Our neighbors on the other side, in Delaware, however, have none at all, but Delaware, in her strange abstemiousness on the piano question, has plenty of company, for Rhode Island, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and several of the Territories during 1865 had no pianos at all, while Vermont, Michigan and Colorado modestly admitted that they had one each. The sojourner of Newport who imagines that in the grand saloon of the grandest hotel he hears the strains of a piano is mistaken; there are none in all Rhode Island. And if in New-Orleans or Chicago, a similar tinkle is heard, it must either be a delusion or come from a hand organ. Neither are there any pianos in Washington—the President and his seven Secretaries, the rich Senator Sprague, and the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, are all mistaken if they suppose they have pianos in their houses; it is no such thing. Ohio has five pianos, about one-third of one for each of her large towns, and Massachusetts has just twenty-one. Indeed, in all New-England there are but forty-eight pianos, just about enough to give one in each of her members of Congress. The returns of the Revenue Bureau are marvelous indeed, but in nothing more so than in proving how few pianos are pianos, and how many are shams.

The Santa-Anna-Baiz Trouble—Note from Gen. Santa Anna.

The following note has been handed us with the request that we make it public in the Times:

New-York, Aug. 4, 1866.

Esteemed Sir and Friend: Having come to an understanding in regard to our accounts, which a misapprehension had complicated, it affords me pleasure to say to you that I remain entirely satisfied, and therefore withdraw the suit instituted against you and your firm, styled "A. Baiz & Co.," leaving you, on my part, your good reputation and name.

With this motive I assure you that the termination of our differences is very satisfactory to me, and I reiterate to you the assurances of my old friendship and esteem.

I remain your affectionate servant and friend who wishes you happiness.

(Signed) A. L. de SANTA ANNA.

A. Baiz, Esq., present.

Past Surgery.—A French paper has the following:

"A young girl, 11 years of age, *attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood.* The child has been examined by competent physicians and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians *to hope that her cure may be accomplished.*

It is seriously to be hoped that the physicians may be correct in their somewhat sanguine anticipations. So interesting a child ought by all means to be saved to become an ornamental and useful member of society.

A series of calamities have recently befallen a worthy family residing in New-Haven. About two weeks ago a little son of Mr. Isaac Wooster, a brickmaker, was taken ill with the measles. While this disease was yet raging the dysentery set in and the little fellow died. This was on the 12th inst. About two days after this child, Albert, was taken sick, little Isaac, a boy of five or six years, was taken with the measles, and, as in his brother's case, the dysentery set in and he died. His death occurred on the 14th. On the 12th the mother, Martha Jane Wooster, was seized with the dysentery, and she followed her children, dying a few hours after the last named child. The baby, Lillie, came next. She was taken sick also on the 12th, and she also died in a few days. Two more of the children, little girls, were also taken sick about the same time that little Albert was taken. One of these is hardly expected to live. The father, who has thus lost a wife and three children within a week, is still able to be about, though, of course, suffering keenly the terrible affliction. During all this siege of sickness a most competent physician has been in attendance; but the nature of the diseases and the debilitated condition of the family, together with other untoward circumstances, have baffled his most skillful efforts.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Construction of the Revenue Acts of 1863 and 1864—The Penalty of Forfeiture is Annexed to any False or Fraudulent Acts or Papers—The Intention of the Law is not only to Secure to the Government the Proper Sum for Duties, but to Enforce Good Faith and Honest Dealing with the Officers of the Customs.

The United States, Plaintiff in Error vs. One Hundred and Twenty-five Baskets of Champagne, J. Belenger claimant.—The facts in this case sufficiently appear in the opinion by the Court, Mr. Justice Nelson delivering the opinion:

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

The libel of information was filed against 125 cases of champagne wines seized for under valuation, imported from France to the port of San Francisco, and entered at the customs the 15th of November, 1864.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1863, provides that "if any such owner, consignee or agent of any goods, wares or merchandise shall knowingly make or attempt to make an entry thereof by means of any invoice which shall not contain a true statement of all the particulars hereinbefore required, or by means of any other false or fraudulent document or paper, or any other false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, said goods, &c., or their value, shall be forfeited and disposed of as other forfeitures for violation of the revenue laws."

The goods in question were imported under the tariff act of June 30, 1864, which provides as follows:

"On wines of all kinds, valued at not less than fifty cents per gallon, twenty cents per gallon, and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; valued at over fifty cents, and not over one dollar per gallon, fifty cents per gallon and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; valued at over one dollar per gallon, one dollar per gallon, and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, provided that no champagne or sparkling wines, in bottles, shall pay a less rate of duty than six dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart, and more than one pint, or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint."

It will be perceived, that the duty thus imposed, is both specific and *ad valorem*, and, according to the proviso as it respects champaigne, or sparkling wines, in bottles, of a given quantity in each, not less than six dollars per dozen, or six dollars per two dozen, as the case may be.

The effect of the provision is, that, if the specific duty upon the gallon, and the *ad valorem* duty on the appraised value, in the aggregate, as it respects the article of champaigne, or sparkling wines, as the case may be, in bottles, exceed the sum of six dollars per dozen, or two dozen, the rate thus estimated will be the duty imposed; but if the rate falls under the sum imposed, then by virtue of the proviso, not less than that sum shall be exacted.

It will be observed that, in order to carry into effect this act, an appraisal at the customs, in the case of the specific duty in the gallon, is as essential as the appraisal in the case of an *ad valorem* duty. For the specific duty is apportioned according to the value of the article—wines valued at not over 50 cents per gallon pay 20 cents per gallon; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 50 cents specific duty, and so on.

Now, evidence was given on the trial, tending to prove that the wines in question were knowingly invoiced by their manufacturers at prices below the actual market value, at the time and place where the same was produced or manufactured; and further, that he knowingly entered them at the customs on an invoice that did not state the actual value. Also, that the actual market value was forty-eight francs per case of twelve bottles, each bottle containing one quart, and thereupon the District Court charged the jury that under the act of June 30, 1864, the undervaluation did not affect the amount or rate of duties chargeable on the wines; that if they had been invoiced and entered at their true and actual market value, they would still have been subject only to a specific duty of six dollars per dozen bottles of one quart each, and, therefore, the wines were not forfeited by reason of their having been knowingly entered on a false invoice.

In other words, as the specific and *ad valorem* duty, in the aggregate, if properly appraised and estimated as appraised on the trial, was under $6 per dozen, no higher duties would have been charged by the Government than that sum, and which was paid on the entry to the collectors.

The principle involved in the ruling is, no matter how much fraud and imposition may have been practiced upon the officers of the customs, or, however false may have been the invoice or other papers of the shipments, and oath of the importer or agent upon which the entry of the goods is made, if it turns out in the result that the value for duty required by law has been paid, no penalty attaches.

We cannot agree to this construction of the act of 1863 which prescribes this penalty, nor of the act of 1864 imposing the duty. The penalty of forfeiture is annexed to the act of making an entry knowingly by means of false invoices, or false certificate of the consul, or of any other invoice which contains an undervaluation, or by means of any other false or fraudulent documents or papers. No doubt one of the objects of the provision is to secure to the Government the duties imposed by the statute, but another is, to protect the officers against imposition and fraud by the importer or agent, and to inculcate and enforce good faith and honest dealing with those officers while engaged in the execution of their duties.

Besides, under this provision of the act of 1864, the result which is assumed in the instruction to the jury, as the only material fact in disposing of the case, is one to be ascertained by the officers of the customs, and this, after the entry of the goods upon the invoice duly verified, an appraisal and estimate of the amount of the duties. This is the way prescribed by the law to determine whether or not the duties in the aggregate fall under the rate of six dollars per dozen bottles. The reason, therefore, for integrity in all the documents and papers for the shipment, and fair dealing on the part of the importers or their agent, is as applicable to the present case as to any other importation and entry.

We think the Court below erred, and that the judgment should be reversed.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

James Miller, who was held on a charge of counterfeiting, was brought up on an application for the reduction of the bail from $5,000. Counsel said the prisoner could produce evidence of irreproachable character: that the object of bail was merely to insure the attendance of the prisoner, which could be accomplished by holding him in a less sum than the original amount. That to hold him in $5,000 bail would operate oppressively, and that if the bail was fixed at a less sum, the prisoner would probably be able to enter bail for trial. The Commissioner thereupon reduced the bail to $2,000.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

George Duffy was brought before the Commissioner, charged with attempting to pass a forged check for $481 on the Sub-Treasury. Owing to absence of witnesses for the Government, the case was adjourned till to-day.

Removal of Causes from Justices' Courts to the Common Pleas.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. D. Lustig vs. John A. Stemmler.—The relator had been sued for the sum of $107 before the respondent as Justice of the Seventh District Court, and on the day to which the trial was postponed the relator presented an undertaking, executed by one surety to the respondent for approval, and applied thereupon for an order to remove the case into the Court of Common Pleas, in accordance with the statute which allows of such removal where the claim exceeds $100, upon the execution of an undertaking, to be approved by the Justice of the District Court. The plaintiff in the case then applied to the respondent for leave to reduce his claim to $97, which was granted, the Justice refusing to approve of the undertaking or sign the order for the reason that the claim had been reduced to less than $100. The relator then obtained an order to show cause from the Supreme Court, and applied for a mandamus to compel the Justice to approve of the undertaking and sign the order to remove the case, and also for a writ of prohibition forbidding the Justice hearing or deciding it.

The relator insisted that after the undertaking had been presented the Justice was bound to recognize it; that if he did not consider it sufficient to allow of additional sureties, he had no right after presentation of the undertaking to allow the claim to be reduced. On the other hand it was claimed that the plaintiff had a right to reduce his claim any time before judgment.

Z. W. Butcher for the relator; A. H. Reavy for Judge Stemmler.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20, 1866.

$6,600 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112	600 N. Y. Central	104⅞
105,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110¼	63 do	104½
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108⅞	200 do	105
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅜	1800 Erie R.	73½
14,000 do	108⅜	500 do	73⅞
20,000 do....2d call	108⅜	300 do	73½
1,550 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102½	100 do....2d call	74
4,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		200 do	74¼
First Ser.	106⅛	500 do	74¼
2,500 do....2d Ser.	106⅛	100 Erie R. P.	78
25,000 do	106⅜	100 do....2d call	78½
1,000 do....3d Ser.	106⅜	150 N. Y. & N. H. R.	114
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98	200 do	113½
8,000 do	98¾	700 Reading R.	117¾
4,000 Mich. 6s, '78	93	1000 do	117¼
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	89	500 do	117⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-C	64	200 do	117
10,000 do	63⅝	200 Mich. Cen.	111¼
15,000 N. Car. New B's	64¼	800 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
20,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		500 do....s30	85¾
Issue	79⅛	100 do....2d call	85½
2,000 Ohio & M. C.	30	300 Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
10,000 do	29⅞	300 do....2d call	122⅝
40,000 do	29⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	87
1,000 Erie 1st M.	103	200 Chic. & N. W.	36⅜
10,000 Alt. & T.H. 2d P.	81	200 do	36¼
4,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	105	200 do....2d call	36½
2,000 P., F.W. & C. 1st	101	200 Chic. & W.N. Pref.	67½
2,000 Pitts. F.W. & C. 3d	87	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	116½
2,000 Mor. & Essex 1st	94¼	1200 do	116⅜
10,000 Gr. W.R. 2d M. '83	67½	400 do	116¼
25 Phœnix Bank	103	200 do....2d call	116⅜
10 St. Nicholas Bank	104	700 Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅜
6 Fourth N. Bk.	104	1000 do....2d call	107⅜
400 Cum. Coal P.	48	100 Chi. B. & Q.	130
100 Central Coal	53	100 Ind. & Cin.	73
200 West. U. Tel.	58½	50 Tol., W. & W.	42½
500 do	58¾	200 P., F. W. & C.	105⅞
100 Quick. Min.	50½	500 do	105½
100 Lehigh & Sus.	4½	100 do....2d call	105½
600 Spruce H. Coal	5	400 Alt. & T. H.	36
200 Mariposa Pref.	27¼	55 do	35½
300 Boston W. P.	33	100 do....2d call	36⅜
200 do	33¼	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67
600 do....2d call	33⅛	100 do....b30	67¼
200 do	33⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	110¼	100 Erie Railroad	74½
12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	102½	200 do	74⅝
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 do	74¾
2d Ser.	106⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s. x-C	64¼	600 Chi. & N. W.	36⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	58⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
100 do	58⅞	200 do	85⅝
48 do	58⅝	600 Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co.	11½	400 do	67⅝
100 Boston W. P....b10	33⅞	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	42⅛
300 Reading R.	117	500 Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
100 C., Bur. & Quin.	129	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr. x-d	41

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62	110	100 N. Y. Cen	104⅞
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 do....s60	104⅜
Sec. Ser.	106⅛	12 Erie R. Pr	78
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '73	98¼	100 Reading R.	117¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New	69⅜	1000 do	117⅛
200 Spruce H. C.	4½	500 do....s30	116⅜
300 do....b60	5	50 Mich. Cen. R.	111⅜
200 Cum. Coal. P.	48½	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
200 Quicksilver	51½	1000 do	86⅛
100 do....b60	51⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	87½
300 Bos. Water P.	33⅜	1200 do	87
100 do....b10	33⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.	122⅞
500 West. U. Tel.	58⅝	500 Chic. & N. W.	36⅞
200 do....b60	59	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅝
100 Erie R.	74½	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	42⅛
200 do	74⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	37
200 do	74	100 do	37½
300 do	73⅞	300 do	38
200 do	73⅞	100 Chic. & Alt. P. x-d	109½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Boston W. P....s3	33¼	100 M. So. & N. I....s3	85¼
100 Cum. Coal....b3	48	800 do....s30	85
100 do	48	100 do....b3	85¾
200 Spruce Hill C.	5	600 Clev. & Pitts....b3	87
100 Central Coal	53	300 do....c	86¾
100 Erie R....s3	72⅞	500 Chi. & R. I.	107
100 do....c	72⅞	200 do....c	107
400 do....b3	72⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	36¼
100 do....s3	72⅞	100 do....b3	36¼
300 do....c	72⅞	200 do	36⅜
1300 do	72⅞	200 do	36⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	58¾	100 do....b3	36⅜
500 Reading R. x-d....b5	117⅞	200 P. F. W. & C. x-d	105⅞
300 do....c	117½	300 do	105¼
400 do	117⅞	100 Chi. & Alt. R....c	113⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d.	122⅞	500 do	114

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer....s3	29⅝	300 Mich. S. & N. I....b3	86
200 Cumb. Coal....b3	48¾	600 do	85⅞
500 Canton Co.	53¼	300 do	85⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	50⅞	100 do....s30	85⅞
100 do....s30	50⅞	200 Clev. & Tol....s30	116⅞
100 do....b30	50⅞	200 do....s3	116⅞
100 Mar. Pref.	27	200 do	116⅞
400 Erie Railroad	74⅜	200 Chi. & R. I.	107⅜
1300 do	74⅞	100 do	107⅜
100 do....s3	74⅜	300 do	107⅜
200 do....s3	74⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	36⅞
300 do....b3	74⅞	100 do	35⅛
100 do....s10	74⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d....s3	105⅞
300 Reading R.	117	400 do	105⅞
200 Ill. Central R....c	122⅝	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	36⅛
100 do	122⅞	300 M. & C. 2d P. x-d....b30	20

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Chic. & R. I.	107⅞
100 Boston W. P.	33⅞	200 do....s10	107⅞
100 do	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 do	34	100 do....s3	107⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	58⅞	100 do	[illegible]
100 New-York C.	104⅞	200 M. & C. 1st P. x-d....b15	40⅞
200 Erie R....b3	73⅞	100 do	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]	200 do....b30	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]	[illegible] M. & C. 2d P. x-d....b10	[illegible]
100 Hud. R. R....s30	119	100 do....s30	20
600 Reading ex-div.	117⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	36⅞
200 do	[illegible]	600 do	36⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R.	112	100 do....s3	36⅞
200 M. S. & N. I....s3	85⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅞
100 do	85⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	105
200 do	85⅞	100 Alt. & T. H.	39
100 do....b5	85⅞	100 do	38⅞
200 Ill. Cen. R. x-d....s3	122⅞		

Monday, Aug. 20—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,688,861
Decrease in Specie	872,696
Increase in Deposits	78,312
Decrease in Legal-Tender	2,061,763
Decrease in Circulation	268,382

	Aug. 19, 1865.	Aug. 18, 1866.	Aug. 11, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,535,655	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	67,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$77,383,355	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	210,827,581	261,951,924	258,263,063
Specie	19,609,636	7,951,924	8,424,299
Deposits	174,593,016	214,310,576	214,232,268
Legal-Tender	45,583,988	84,800,071	86,861,834
In Sub-Treas'y	53,396,378	88,816,664	86,439,444

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$617,500	Mercantile	$482,500
Mer. Exchange	454,166	Republic	557,783
Commerce	4,317,490	St. Nicholas	739,182
Ocean	786,410	Marine	222,200
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,756,068	Continental	590,829
Central	1,605,503	Importers'	606,913
Mechanics'	512,623	Ninth	937,188
New-York	853,205	First	447,291
M. Association	307,807	Am. Exchange	988,058
Metropolitan	981,017	Gallatin	496,865
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,846
Leather	163,500	Union	445,333
N. America	322,841	Chatham	131,188
Irving	191,360	Shoe & Leather	898,300
Tradesmen's	596,317	Hanover	293,671
Phœnix	294,133	N. Y. Exchange	269,090
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	239,511	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	169,763	Pacific	129,066
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,500

Total 44 National Banks	$27,573,767
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	223,137
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 18	$27,796,904
On previous report, Aug. 11	27,528,522
Increase in circulation	$268,382

The Bank Statement this afternoon presents few points of interest for the Money Market. The Banks since Monday last have been increasing their loans to the Government on Gold bearing Stocks in anticipation of their receipts on Monday next on Treasury Certificates of Currency Deposits, then ordered to be paid off. They lose nearly a million of their Gold balances while the Treasury Office gains over two millions of Gold for Customs. The National Circulation of the City Banks continues a moderate gain, and the aggregate issued by the Bank in the Clearing-house now reaches nearly twenty-eight millions.

The price of Gold had a further decline of ⅝ per cent. to-day. Sales at 3 o'clock 148⅝, as against 149¼ at the close of business on Saturday. The movement of last week to force the price above 150@152 per cent., and to keep it there, proves unsuccessful, and one or two failures in the Gold Room result from the sudden fall of Saturday to 148½@149 per cent. The deliveries of cash Gold are made with more ease than last week, and the profits made from its use from day to day are not so attractive to the holders. In the Exchange market there is a continued dull feeling, on the basis of 107@107¼ on London for 60 days' Bankers, but there is some chance that the fall of 2@3 per cent. in Gold since the last packet will induce a larger business for the *Java* on Wednesday.

The Public Funds of the United States open steadily in rates for the new week. There is less eagerness to buy than on the first announcement of paying off the Treasury Deposits, and there is also a partial decline of U. S. 5-20s of 1862 in sympathy with the change in Gold. Other descriptions of the Gold-bearing Stocks are fully up to Saturday's sales, and the 7.30 ₩ cents 106⅛ for the First Series (immediately convertible into 5-20s of 1865,) and the Second and Third Series 106¼@106⅜ ₩ cent.

There was increased buoyancy on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange, and a large business done in Erie shares at a further rise of 1½@2 per cent on the best sales of Saturday night. The highest figure made was 74¾ per cent, from which there was a partial reaction to 74@73⅞ per cent. The buyers are strong parties, and it is not improbable that they may aim to control the annual election of Presidents and Directors on the second Tuesday in October. The present feeling is that the Executive administration and Mr. Drew and his especial friends in that direction should be superceded. And to this result it is not improbable that the great body of the holders of the 85,000 shares of the Preference stock will be willing, if not anxious to contribute, in view of the fact that even their dividends are being withheld in consequence of the very weak, if not sinister financial management of the concern. The other New-York Roads were steady in price. The Reading shares ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. advanced. Some of the Western Roads ½@1 ₩ cent. higher, and the general Railway speculation decidedly interesting. The market, with the exception of Erie Shares, which from the considerations above referred to are strongly supported, is left to the care of numerous small buyers, who are impressed with the belief that as the season advances much higher prices will be realized.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. After an active business at strong rates through the day, there was some disposition manifested to sell the Railways at a partial decline. The Gold Room was quiet. The Foreign Exchanges remained dull. The market for Money easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. to the Brokers.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102½	N. West Pref.	67¾	67¼
U. S. 5-20s	110¼	110	Rock Island	107	107⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅜
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47⅜	48
Erie	72½	73⅞	Quicksilver	50⅜	50⅞
Hudson	119½	119⅞	W. U. Telegraph	58⅜	58⅞
Reading	116⅞	116⅞	Mariposa Pref.	26⅞	26⅞
Mich. Southern	85⅞	85⅞	Canton	52⅞	52⅞
Illinois Central	122⅝	122⅞	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	29⅞
Pittsburgh	86⅞	87	American Gold	149⅛	148⅞
Missouri 6s	79	79½	Bills on London	107	107⅞
Northwest	36⅞	36⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	115	Irving	103
Union	118	Metropolitan	125
City	190	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	102	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	103
Merchants'	112	Commonwealth	104¾
State of New York	106	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Commerce	111	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	Central National	110¼
Ocean	100	First National	212
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103¾
Chatham	135	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of the Republic	112	Atlantic	125
Bank of N. America	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Lack. & West'n Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. W. & West'n S. F.	76
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	65
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	98	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M., 69-'72	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Ch. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	96	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	74
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	75	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Chi. & Al. income	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	61
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96¾	McGregor West. 1st M.	55
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	99

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $9,520,299 19; including for Customs, $[illegible]; Gold Notes, $[illegible]; Payments, $9,551,429 75. Balance, $[illegible].

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day consolidated in accordance with the laws of Illinois and Iowa, and in pursuance of the written consent of a large majority of the stockholders, with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa. The latter Company is the purchaser and owner of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, and of all the equipments, lands and all other property heretofore belonging to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The name of the consolidated Company is "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company." No more certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company will be issued, but upon the surrender of the outstanding Chicago and Rock Island Certificates of stock, new certificates of stock of like amount of the consolidated Company will be issued and delivered to the parties making such surrender, or to such parties as it may be transferred to upon the books of the Consolidated Company. We understand no delay will take place by reason of the consolidation, as the new Company are ready to issue Certificates at once. The capital stock of the consolidated Company is only $100,000 more than that of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, that being the amount of capital stock required to be issued by the Iowa Company, but the $100,000 belongs to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, so that there really is no increase of stock.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Treasury Department, }
Office of Internal Revenue, }
Washington, Aug. 17, 1866. }

By section fifty-seven of the act of July 13, 1866, it is provided that after the 1st day of September, 1866, any fermented liquor owned or possessed by any person after its sale or removal from the brewery or warehouse, or other place where it was made, upon which the required tax shall not have been paid, shall be liable to forfeiture. Furthermore, the want of the proper stamp upon the vessel containing such liquor, after such removal or sale, is to be notice to all persons and *prima facie* evidence that the required tax has not been paid.

These provisions make it necessary that the stamps should be well secured to the vessels, and not easily removed therefrom, except by intentional effort for that purpose. The following method of affixing is therefore prescribed:

A hole two and three-quarter inches in diameter and one-eighth inch deep should be countersunk in the head of the barrel, in such position as will bring the spigot at the lower edge of the stamp where the perforations are made. The stamp is to be pasted in this countersunk hole, with the perforated portion over the spigot hole, with strong paste; and if the barrels are to be exposed to the action of the weather, or to be stored in damp places for considerable periods, the stamp should also be secured by four tacks to prevent its peeling off.

In renewing the stamp upon a barrel used the second time, the tacks should be withdrawn, and the stamp carefully scraped off, (to prevent the hole from being filled with the scrape of former stamps.)

The stamps, at the time of being affixed, are to be cancelled by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the person, firm or corporation by whom such liquor may have been made, or the initial letters of such name, and the date of such cancellation.

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & H. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 10,587 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 37,290 bushels Wheat, 121,113 bushels Corn, 7,385 bushels Rye, 73,773 bushels Oats, 10,909 bushels Malt, 86 pkgs. Cut Meats, 56 pkgs. Lard, 15 bbls. Beef, and 90 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand and steady at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Java, 24¾c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less demand and is less buoyant, the latest foreign telegraphic advices being deemed less favorable. Middlings, 34c.@36½, chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,350 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their last circular, give the following statement of the stock at all ports on the 1st of September of each year from 1851 to 1866: 1851, 128,000; 1852, 91,600; 1853, 136,000; 1854, 136,000; 1855, 143,000; 1856, 64,000; 1857, 49,000; 1858, 103,000; 1859, 149,000; 1860, 228,000; 1861, 60,000; 1862-63-64-65, not known; 1866, 280,000. The receipts of the crops of cotton from 1851 to 1861 have averaged as follows: By Nov. 13, ¼ of the crops were received. By Nov. 27, 3-16ths of the crops were received. By Dec. 12, ¼ of the crops were received. By Dec. 25, 5-16ths of the crops were received. By Jan. 9, ⅜ of the crops were received. By Jan. 20, 7-16ths of the crops were received. By Jan. 31, ½ of the crops were received. By Feb. 25, ⅝ of the crops were received. By March 23 ¾ of the crops were received. By May 1, ⅞ of the crops were received. The first bale of new cotton arrived in this City on Sunday, Aug. 19, by the steamer *Mariposa* from New-Orleans. It was grown near New-Orleans, is of fine, long staple and good color, and is classed "good middling."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Aug. 1	18,869
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	428,374
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	855,664
Exports since Aug. 1	9,087
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	275,407
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	476,046

The movement at all the ports since Sept. 1, compares as follows, so far as reported:

Ports.	Receipts. Bales.	Exports. Bales.	Stock. Bales.
New-Orleans	675,568	499,397	83,221
Mobile	419,392	267,571	32,333
Charleston	107,103	53,814	3,952
Savannah	256,865	92,101	11,096
Texas	173,983	64,388	9,401
New-York	141,205	475,669	130,000
Florida	146,773	37,677	1,254
North Carolina	63,740	21	—
Virginia	36,144	—	—
Other Ports	—	19,012	40,000
Total	2,020,773	1,509,950	311,257

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Pittsfield, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Bartletts, 29½c.; Green Manufacturing Company, 22c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; American, 18½c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L 1½-inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte, No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ₩ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 40c.; Franklin, 29½c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Pittsfield, 14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 9,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$8 20; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 50, chiefly at $7 60@$9 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 65@$10 50 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10	@$8 20
Extra State	7 60	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 40	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet but held more firmly. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $10 @$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $9 90@$13 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request and steady, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 275 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at rising prices. Sales since our last, 59,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 60@$2 85; very choice new do. at $3 20, to arrive; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 35, (with $2 28@$2 30 bid for really choice Amber, to arrive;) No. 2 do. at $1 70@$1 82; and inferior Chicago at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in more request, and has advanced materially, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 163,500 bushels at 81c.@83c. for unsound, 83½c.@85c., chiefly at 84c.@84½c., for sound mixed Western, and 98c. for White do. ₩ bushel. Oats are in active request at firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 43c.@48c., Milwaukee at 48c.@52c., Iowa at 50c.@53c., Jersey at 58c., State at 60c.@65c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in fair demand; sales, 25,500 bushels Western at 85c.@90c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 85c.@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at unaltered rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 5c.@10c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are in fair request at $4 for Eastern ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand and firmer, including Eastern Spruce at $22 50@$26 ₩ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₩ sup. foot 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, [illegible]; Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@60c.; White Oak, Logs, ₩ cubic foot, [illegible]; White Oak, Plank, ₩ M feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Boards, $30.

METALS—[illegible] Steady, but not active. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30c.@30½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $[illegible]; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$120 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $4 80@$7 12 ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c. in gold ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 29½c. in gold ₩ lb.; Banca Tin, 11¼c. in gold ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ₩ lb.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@19c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 13½c.@20c.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17½c.; American Blister, 11¼c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@20c.; American Cast, rolled, 18c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices) ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in slack demand at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 52½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@63½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62@$4 75; Rosin at $3 75@$9 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is held with more firmness, but is not active at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 43c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair speculative business transacted to-day in new Mess Pork, at firmer prices. A better inquiry prevails for Prime and Prime Mess, which are advancing on lighter offerings. The Prime Pork available in this market is under the control of a few houses. Sales, since our last, 7,800 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 81¼, cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, $31 40 for Prime Mess, and $28 @28 25 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, including September and October delivery, all the year, buyers' options, at $33@$33 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is more active; sales 476 boxes at 16½c. for Cumberland cut, and 17½c. for short rib ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@21½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 410 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in limited demand, at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is quiet, at 5c.@19c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ₩ lb	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₩ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₩ lb	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₩ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₩ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₩ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₩ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₩ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb	18½	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ₩ lb	10	@15

SKINS—Have been quiet, but nominally steady, to-day, including *Deer*, Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., in gold, ₩ lb. *And Goat*, Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c. each; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Cassia, in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia, in cases, 42c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@24c., currency; Mace, 85c.@90c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@90c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper, in bond, 6½c.@7c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20½c.@20¾c., gold; Pimento, in bond, 4c.@4½c.; Cloves, 26½c.@27c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 750 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13⅝c., and 550 boxes Havana, at 11¼c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are less active at 13¾c.@16¾c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 29,000 lbs. at 19¼c.@21¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 98,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in request and steady, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₩ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₩ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ₩ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ₩ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ₩ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₩ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ₩ lb. Orange Pacco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO.—Leaf is in fair demand and firm. Manufactured is attracting more attention, including Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s, and 12s, common to best; best at 58c.@75c.; Half pounds, 70c.@87½c.; 32s New-York, (in bond,) 60c.; 32s. Virginia, (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) 50c.@$1,25.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) 65c.@75c. per lb.

WOOL—Has been quite freely offered at drooping prices, in view of the liberal receipts of domestic, especially of fleece, and the steady accumulation of supplies; but the demand has been limited, buyers anticipating a material reduction, and being consequently reluctant to operate on the basis of asking rates. From the last monthly circular of the year, John L. Bowes & Bro., of Liverpool, (Aug. 4,) we take the following, relative to the English Wool Trade. "*Worsted Wool*—This kind suffered most during the panic, and has most rapidly recovered. The stock of common qualities of Foreign is small. Our Domestic clip has been above an average in quantity. English Worsted Fleeces, which had fallen at least 8d. per lb. by the end of June, have since recovered 4d. per lb., and are now worth 22d.@25d. for good bright. Angora Wool is 16d.; Oporto 18d. Of Cordova and that style our stock in Liverpool is 800 bales, and holders ask 12d., which is 1d. above value. Of Donskoi the stock in Europe is smaller than for many years past; 2,000 bales have been sold for arrival at 12d. for first-rate Taganrog, [to be put on the quay at London,] and 10¾d. for Odessa. Moscow sells at 11d.@12d. During the next three months the bulk of this season's supply of Donskoi will arrive. 1,000 bags Mohair have been sold at 41d.@44d., and 4,000 ballots Alpaca at 36d.@38d. *Coarse Filling.*—The prominent kind is East India, which in our market beats out all others and is used for a variety of purposes. Public sales of 23,000 bales of it are at present going on here daily and meet with languid competition, but the whole quantity offered is sold, and prices are 1d.@2d. per lb. below May; unclean kinds preponderate and have fallen in value severely; we quote super quite clean white and Yellow 13d.@20d., medium white 10d.@12d., good worsted yellow 9d.@12d., yellow locks 5d.@8d., unwashed yellow 3d.@6d., clean grey 4d.@6d., native black 4d.@4½d., do. grey 3d.@3½d. Smyrna, Georgian, Sfax, common B. Ayres are all scarce. Washed Mogadore is 11d.@13d. for fleece, and unwashed 8d.@10½d. *Fine Wool*—There is an abundant supply of Australian, Cape, and Mestizo—particularly of filling kinds—and Europe will be well stocked for the next four months at least. The Antwerp auctions of Mestizo began 31st ult., and opened with very meagre competition so far; for the first few days half the quantity offered was withdrawn. Yesterday many new buyers appeared and gave steadiness to prices, which, however are still 1½d. ₩ lb. below April rates. A fair average style of Buenos Ayres Merino and No. 1 sells at 7d.@7½d. Greasy Cape is at present scarce, and worth 8½d. for average and 10d. for good long; there will be a better supply in November. Unwashed Australian of all kinds is plentiful, and a good article shrinking 64 ₩ cent. can be bought at 11d.@12d. The following auctions will be held: In London, 140,000 bales Australian and Cape, to begin 16th August; also in London, November and December, 30,000 bales Australian and 25,000 bales Cape. In Liverpool, October and November, 25,000 bales East India and 20,000 bales Donskoi, Turkey, Mestizo, &c. Also, various auctions of Mestizo on the Continent.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	[illegible]
Country No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool [illegible] steamer, 600 bales Cotton at ½d.@7-16d. [illegible] 14,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₩ bushel. For London, [illegible] Mahogany at 25s. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Watson, Jr., J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE GOLDEN AXE AND THE FRISKY COBBLER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have European news by Atlantic Telegraph to yesterday, and advices by arrival at this port, and telegraph from Father Point, to the 10th inst. A Berlin dispatch of the 18th, says a bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers relative to the annexation to Prussia of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and the City of Frankfort. The Emperor NAPOLEON is reported to deny having entertained any design of annexing Belgian territory to France. The Peace Congress is in session at Prague, and negotiations are making favorable progress. There is no political news of importance from England. The *City of London* brings the report that the cholera was on the increase in London. The number of deaths from the disease in the week ending Aug. 4, was 1,053—and 354 also died from diarrhoea.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., last pay day (Thursday,) 1,804 men were paid. The screw steam-sloop *Monitor* will be launched on the 25th inst. The new steam-sloops *Sacramento* and *Mohican* are to be fitted out immediately for service. The *Mohican* goes to Behring's Straits. The famous *Kearsarge* has been hauled up for Winter. The *Richmond* will sail for Washington, where her machinery will be put in.

The United States Consul at Havana notifies all whom it may concern that a strict quarantine has been established in the case of all vessels coming from the United States to Cuban ports. The quarantine ground is at Mariel, 45 miles west of Havana. All United States ports have been decided "foul" by the Cuban authorities.

Two elks recently brought to Troy from the plains by a cavalryman, were turned into the park adjoining the Court-house, where they attracted much attention. The next day the female made a plunge through the window and alighted on the floor of the Justices' Court, much to the consternation of the crowd.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners has issued an order that claims against the fund under charge of his office (moneys recovered from the rebel authorities, taken from United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war,) will be received until Oct. 1, 1866. Claims made after this date will not be considered.

Dr. VANDYKE has forwarded a letter to the Presbyterian Conference at St. Louis, which has been published. He sympathizes with their grievances, but counsels moderation. It has been resolved not to form a new church organization, but to appeal to the churches to correct the errors of the General Assembly, and hold another Conference.

The Raleigh *Progress* Saturday last announces the approach of the Sabbath, and trust the day will be respected, and that "when Monday arrives it will not be obliged to record a renewance of the ill-conduct it has before been ashamed to witness in some of the churches."

Through the Mexican Minister at Washington intelligence is received of the evacuation of Saltillo and Monterey by the French. The long-expected assault on Tampico had been made, and the Liberal forces had got possession of most of the city, and reinforcements were arriving.

The number of divorce cases pending before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which the petitions have been filed, is twenty-seven, of which in fifteen adultery is charged, and the remaining twelve, neglect, cruelty, desertion, etc.

The recruits, sent from this City last week to Richmond, on reaching Fortress Monroe, were sent to Craney Island, to be quartered for fifteen days. They are destined for the Eleventh United States Infantry.

The cholera cases which recently occurred on a steamer at St. Paul, Minn., were caused by eating green apples and buttermilk, and were confined to the deck hands. A quarantine has been established at Kaposia, four miles below the city.

The citizens of Montreal have generously contributed nearly $25,000 to the Portland sufferers. This gift may be honorably compared, for amount alone, with the gifts of any other city to these fire-stricken people.

The announcement which has appeared in several papers to the effect that Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD had issued an order directing that the issue of rations to both whites and freedmen by the Bureau officers be discontinued is incorrect.

Col. M. H. BEAUMONT, late editor of *Advocate and Times* of Rahway, intends to start an independent JOHNSON weekly next week at Perth Amboy. The name will be the *New-Jersey Era*.

Gov. Fenton has authorized the New-York Military Agency to collect the invalid pensions and additional bounty of New-York soldiers, free of charge.

The Boston *Post* states that there is more money-seeking investments in that city at the present time than was ever known before.

Ten of the Boston churches are closed this month, and in one congregation 80 per cent of the families are absent from the city.

By telegraph, from San Francisco, intelligence is received of the death of an aunt of Queen Emma, on the 25th of July.

A firemen's muster comes off at Springfield, [illegible] on Saturday next, which promises to be a large gathering.

Three boys were arrested in Hartford on Sunday for playing ball.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, resolutions were adopted appropriating the sum of $1,500 to pay contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, and $4,612 49 to pay laborers employed on the New Court-house. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Board of Health, stating that complaints had been made of the offensive condition of the water-closets, &c., of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and asking that suitable action be taken. The Board adjourned for two weeks.

ROBERT REID, an alleged wife-murderer and fugitive from justice in England, was recently arrested by the Police of this City, and handed over to the custody of Detective MARSDEN, of the Liverpool Police. The murder was committed in December, 1862, and the prisoner has eluded pursuit up to the present time by tramping through the country as a tinker. He will be taken back to Liverpool on Wednesday next, by steamer.

Officer CONNOR, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was severely beaten about the head and body, on Sunday afternoon, at the foot of Seventieth-street, by a gang of roughs, receiving some terrible wounds. JOHN MCCARTHY, *alias* "Irish John," was arrested for complicity.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 768, of which 145 were from cholera. This is 198 less than the previous week, and an increase of 181 on the number recorded in the corresponding week of last year.

JOHN BURNS, aged 35 years, fell from the fourth story window of his residence, No. 327 West Twenty-fifth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, being, it is feared, fatally injured.

Eight cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday, four of which resulted in death. Dr. HARRIS announces the abatement of the epidemic in New-York and Brooklyn.

GEORGE DUFFY was before the United States Commissioner yesterday on a charge of forgery. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was adjourned.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday reduced the bail of JAMES MILLER, an alleged counterfeiter, from $5,000 to $2,000.

Beef cattle are still in fair request. The supply for the weekly demand was yesterday quite as large as it usually is on Monday. The number of fresh cattle in the yards yesterday at the National Drove Yards at One Hundred and Second-street was 2,736, beside about one hundred head of State beeves. The best animals sold at last week's prices, at 17c.@18c. ℔ lb. net. The stock offered for sale was not very uniform in quality. There were many more poor beeves than is usually received with the weekly supply. Still, prices are tolerably firm. Transactions in milch cows are dull, and to appearance are becoming more dull, with prices on the decline. The arrivals in sheep are heavy for the week, and prices are comparatively easy, with rather slow sales. Lambs are exceeding slow. The very best sheep brought yesterday only 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. A large proportion of the droves consisted of poor, thin animals, quite too lean to be slaughtered. The swine market is rather dull. There were yesterday about thirty car-loads of hogs in market, and ten car-loads unsold at 2 o'clock. Exceedingly fine lots sold for 11¼c. ℔ lb. Common to good swine were disposed of at 10c.@10¼c., live weight.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for a few leading articles of domestic produce, including Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Pork, which were firmer. Cotton was quiet, and less buoyant. Foreign Merchandise was less freely dealt in. The freight engagements were moderate.

The President and the Convention—The Final Proclamation of Peace.

The President's proclamation declaring "the reëstablishment of civil authority throughout the country, and the restoration of the entire South to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution," is a fitting sequel to the proceedings of the Convention. It completes the case upon which the North will be required to pass judgment in the pending campaign. For the duty of the Executive is to determine the fact of peace, and by officially proclaiming it as a fact now actually accomplished, he removes the last hindrance to the logical force and constitutional completeness of the argument presented at Philadelphia. The insurrection being declared at an end, all excuse for dealing with the Southern States in any other light than as States enjoying full relationship to the Federal Government vanishes. The plea of Congress has been that the Southern States still maintain the attitude of insurrection, because but partially possessed of their original civil rights. The maintenance of military authority in Texas has imparted color to the allegation, since the South could not be said to be completely restored so long as a single State remained subject to provisional authority. But the objection is no longer plausible. The Executive recognizes the supremacy of civil authority, working through duly organized local channels; the interposition of Federal authority in concerns which the Constitution assigns to the States, is declared to be terminated; and the whole South is now duly recognized as in possession of its rightful constitutional Government.

By this step the President has narrowed the issue between Congress and the Southern States to a single point, and that point one upon which the people are least prone to error. The country is at peace. The last vestige of the insurrection has disappeared. The Southern States again wield the full measure of sovereign authority, to the extent of which the national Executive takes cognizance. If Congress chooses to continue the exclusion of Southern members, it will do so on the hypothesis which the lawful power of the President has swept aside. If the South is still to be treated by Congress as in a state of insurrection, it will be in defiance of the fact, authoritatively announced, that the insurrection has been quashed and constitutional government restored. The people see only peace, yet Congress acts as though war were in progress. The people discern a restored Union—a Union with all its parts complete, and every part as truly republican in its local forms as before the war—yet Congress, by its leading spirits, still asserts a right to proceed as though rebellion were in full blast. Neither the motive nor the tendency of this policy on the part of the Congressional majority can be mistaken. Their object is not a restored Union, but a Union so changed in its essence that the Republic established by the fathers will not be distinguishable. And the obvious tendency of their measures is to destroy the principle of the equality of the States, which lies at the foundation of the National Government, and to assert the right of some of the States to dispose of other States as subjugated provinces.

We do not believe that any party is strong enough in the North to perpetuate a policy which implies a gross usurpation of authority on the part of Congress, and a disunited country as the inevitable consequence. Time will tell. The final and decisive proclamation issued yesterday leaves no escape from the issue which the Radicals have invited, and it remains to be seen whether they will venture to persist in a course which will, bye-and-by, be equivalent to revolution. The country is at peace. Will the Radicals in Congress assume the responsibility of creating and continuing war?

The President's position in view of this possible contingency cannot be misunderstood. His speech in reply to the delegation from the Philadelphia Convention sends forth no uncertain sound. His words on the occasion were not the words of haste or passion. They indicate a deliberate examination of the ground upon which he and the Convention unitedly stand, and an unalterable purpose to maintain it at all hazards. The absence of everything like precipitancy in all that the President has hitherto done—the forbearance which has marked the exercise of the power vested in him—the consistent adherence to the principles upon which he and Mr. LINCOLN were jointly elected, and to the policy which Mr. LINCOLN deliberately inaugurated—are so many pledges of the earnestness with which he will now coöperate with the National Union movement.

In that movement we have the conservatism of the country battling with the tyrannical and revolutionary elements which threaten its unity and imperil its peace. It is a movement to uphold the constitution, to prevent usurpation, and to secure the fruits of victory. It is a movement to give effect to the principles for which the Union Party, as organized at Baltimore, contended successfully. The result of its triumph will be to perpetuate a restored Union, with the increased guarantees for its harmony, of which the late Convention has furnished glorious evidence. The President has intimated his position in the contest. And as between constitutional Union and Radical disunion, the people of the North are not likely long to hesitate.

The Philadelphia Convention and Our National Credit in Europe.

During our war it was the great theme of remark by our enemies in Europe, in the press, in public meetings, and in deliberative assemblies, that even if the United States should be successful in repressing the formidable insurrection of the combined Southern States, the feeling of animosity and of hatred that must remain, would put the National debt created by the war upon a perilous footing, as a party of repudiation was surely to be supported by the united vote of the South. There were and are even now, in Europe, among her Statesmen, practical financiers and enterprising capitalists, some who still entertain the same fear, and look upon our National securities with distrust.

The result of the Philadelphia Convention will completely dispel this fear and this distrust. When it is reported in Europe that the best minds and most influential men of the South, assembling with their reconciled brethren from the North, meet in joint convention in a Northern city and unanimously assent that the obligation to pay the great public debt, created by the war against them, shall hereafter and forever be held "sacred and inviolable," when it shall be known, that the representative men of the South, with an unanimity as honorable as it was unexpected, agreed to the declaration in the Convention, it will at once be conceded throughout the length and breadth of the Old World, that the people of the United States are once more closely united in feeling as well as in law, and that there can be now no doubt that our debt—the representative of which is largely held in Europe—is beyond all possible danger of repudiation.

This resolve and this result of the Convention, in thus confirming the public credit of the nation, is worth hundreds of millions to the taxpayers of the United States. Let the tax-paying community bear these facts in mind.

The Peace Congress at Prague.

The Star of Peace has been in the ascendant during these Autumn days, not only in our great National Convention, but in the heart of Europe as well, where all was turmoil and slaughter only two weeks ago. Our telegrams from Europe this morning, which come down to Saturday, indicate a satisfactory progress in the peace negotiations between Austria and Prussia at Prague. Within ten days from the date of the latest dispatches, it was believed that the basis for a pacific settlement would be reached. France disclaims all desire of territorial aggrandizement by encroachments upon Belgium or other adjacent territory. And Prussia, responding to this policy of abstinence seems, judging from the reports before us, to be content, for the time, with the incorporation into her political system of such Principalities as Hanover and Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfort. A month ago there was darkness in both hemispheres—darkness such as might be felt. To-day, there is, at least, the dawning of light, with the prospect of peace, and, as far as this country is concerned, *an enduring peace.*

WHAT WILL MAXIMILIAN DO?—THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-PAPER-BLOCKADE PROCLAMATION.—Both MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON are doubtless aware by this time of the proclamation which was issued by President JOHNSON on Friday last, declaring the imperial paper-blockade of Matamoras null and void, and announcing that it would not be respected by the commercial vessels of the United States. As MAXIMILIAN has no navy of his own with which to make the blockade effective, we do not see that he can do anything but recognize that his paper-blockades are really invalid, and cease to offend international law by proclaiming them. If he does not like the Mexicans to receive supplies through Matamoras, let him take the city and hold on to it. It was taken from him recently by a very small Liberal force; and as it has been captured and recaptured by both sides frequently during the war, it should not be a hard matter for him now to get possession of it. As for the French authorities, they are precluded from any action in the premises by the position which NAPOLEON's Government took when our Government made complaint to them a half year ago concerning one of the actions of MAXIMILIAN's policy—that is, concerning the imperial decree for the execution of Republicans taken in arms. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS told our Minister that that was a question in which the French Government could not interfere; that it was a matter of policy in which they had no concern, and that if our Government was dissatisfied about it, they must make their complaint and their application for redress to MAXIMILIAN himself, who alone was responsible for his course. In the same way now NAPOLEON cannot, of course, hold himself responsible for MAXIMILIAN's paper-blockades, or for his policy of accomplishing military ends through illegal and indefensible means. The paper blockade of MAXIMILIAN is not a legitimate mode of defence, nor can President JOHNSON's blockade annulling it be pronounced in any way an assault upon MAXIMILIAN's Empire. The question is purely and in all its aspects a legal one. It has but one side to it. And it needed but that President JOHNSON should take the ground he has done, to show even MAXIMILIAN himself the absurdity of his course. We have no idea, therefore, that the two men-of-war which have been dispatched by the Navy Department to the mouth of the Rio Grande, as a squadron of observation will find the Imperial Government put any obstruction whatever in the way of their securing freedom of movement to the commercial vessels of the United States.

War and Peace—Effects of the Union Convention.

It were scarcely logical, perhaps, to attribute the enjoyable weather with which we are now favored to the influence of the late great Union Convention, but that that Convention has more to do than the weather with the marked cheerfulness visible on all sides, is too true to admit of dispute.

In both social and business circles the change is noticeable. In the former restraint is gone, and men do not enter upon their pleasures with the faces and air of those who feel that the ground upon which they tread is trembling with a disquietude which at any moment may find vent in a convulsion which shall shake the earth to its centre. The business man breathes freer, for the path to a permanent peace lies broad and open, tangibly mapped out, practicable, and ready for all feet. He feels that he can safely whiten Southern waters with the sails of his commerce, and send goods to the newly opened markets without fear that in the seeming peace there lurks a danger which the front of war did not present. Instead of the anarchy and confusion which threatened to obtain did the Radical plan prevail, a reconstructed Union now presents itself, not to the eye of faith alone, but to the vision of common sense as well, to the grasp of practical minds.

There is now a certainty that the *débris* of war will be swept away, the smouldering ashes quenched, and a foundation established upon which can be reared a new structure of beauty and strength. Not only is the Red Sea passed but the cloven waters are healed, the angry roar of the divided surge is stifled, and once more unity is established.

The change in popular feeling and the sense of security to which we have alluded is little to be wondered at. It seemed a strange peace indeed in which the attitude of war was maintained, and at all hearts there lay a conviction that it was shallow if not an entire cheat. What with threats on one side and responsive growlings and mutterings on the other, the relations existing between North and South were not those that would naturally be looked for in a Republic giving promise of endurance. The spectacle which the Radicals would have our country present to the world at the conclusion of the war, would be a curious anomaly indeed. It were much as though the member of a family having declared himself dead, and insisted upon being dead, and the other members having boxed his ears soundly and punched his head, to prove to him and all others that he was alive, the victorious brethren should band together to administer upon his effects and declare that he had committed suicide—insisting all the while that he should pay for his board, but maintaining that he was incompetent to eat, and refusing to admit him to a seat at table.

This would be a strange family reunion, the tableau presented being that of a majority of the members standing inside the door, which they ostentatiously held open, but so lowering the bars that the applicant for admission could enter only upon his hands and knees, his face ground down in the dust of the threshold. It is little wonder that, in such a position of affairs, the multitude could see little cause for cheerfulness, or that now, in the new light which the Philadelphia Convention, in its successful and harmonious action, has let in upon the future, confidence has been restored, and cheerfulness established. It but remains for the people to vigorously prosecute the campaign which their delegates have mapped out, and all will be well. In their hearty indorsement of the action of the Philadelphia Convention and their present temper, the masses are united; and if there be any truth in the old assertion, that the will of the people is the voice of God, the Supreme Power has indeed spoken.

Extradition in England.

Our readers may recollect that the question of the extradition of criminals was raised, not long since, between France and England in a very decided way, by the French Emperor giving notice of the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty existing between the two countries. We were interested in the matter, because we thought that this country, as well as France, had reason to complain of England on this point, and when we saw, as was afterward stated, that it was proposed that there should be a conference of the several nations of Europe which were interested in the question, we were glad that such a Convention was proposed, and hoped that by its means the defects in the working of the treaty between us and England might be remedied also. But it seems that our hopes are not to be gratified in this way at least. The English Government requested of France the continuance of the treaty for a while longer, promising to rectify the matters of which France especially complained, and we see that the English Parliament has passed an act in relation to Extradition proceedings, which, it is to be presumed, will remove the causes of complaint on the part of France.

That complaint seems to have been mainly that the English Courts refused to receive as evidence, in Extradition proceedings, depositions of witnesses taken abroad, even though authenticated so that they could be read on a trial in a Court of justice; and the statute which has been passed only removes that difficulty by providing a new rule for the admission of such depositions.

This, as will be seen, does not affect the complaints which we have to make against the English Courts, viz., that they have adopted a different rule as to what should constitute the offence to be proven from that which was adopted by our Courts. To remove this ground of complaint, we do not see but we must yet wait for an Extradition Congress, unless we should also, by some flagrant case, be impelled to treat England as LOUIS NAPOLEON did, and bring her to do what is right, by proposing not to have any Extradition Treaty with her at all, unless one whose workings shall be equal on both sides.

The Ocean Telegraph and Finance.

L'Evenement, of Paris, in its London correspondence, tells a good story of an English nobleman, in connection with the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph. Upon the news of the successful laying of the cable becoming known in London, so the story runs, one of the most prominent members of the House of Lords drove up to the central office of the telegraph and wanted to send a message to Newfoundland. He was politely informed that the line was not yet opened for business. His lordship, nothing daunted, said that he held a large number of shares in the company, and put down two hundred guineas. Upon this he was promised that an effort would be made to send his message through. What he sent was as follows:

"*To the Telegraph Operator at Heart's Content:*
Send on the strongest electric spark your machines are capable of, but give one minute's notice beforehand."

In due time, his lordship waiting patiently some twelve hours, the spark came and my lord lit his cigar with a cigar lighter thus electrically ignited from Newfoundland, and walked off fully satisfied. Of course, we will not undertake to vouch for the truth of this story. It is probably one of those international pleasantries so very common now-a-days, between the English and the French, to amuse the one at the expense of the other. But the idea that the ocean telegraph could be used to light a cigar, if figuratively understood, is not so absurd after all. A leading firm of brokers in Broad-street, only a day or two ago, received a dispatch direct from Bremen ordering some heavy transactions in securities; the order was instantly executed, and notice of the fact sent through to Bremen by the cable in the course of the following day. This single fact shows what a change in international finance will eventually be wrought, if it has not already been accomplished, by this Atlantic telegraph. It will, as the London *News* correctly predicted, tend to equalize prices and prevent those sudden and heavy fluctuations hitherto brought about by interested people speculating upon the uncertainty of the financial and political situation across the ocean between the arrival of each successive steamer. In fact this equalization has already been realized. We are advised by telegraph that on Friday United States Five-Twenties were sold at the London Stock Exchange for 68¼, gold. The same class of securities brought here 110¼ currency. Taking the average gold premium at fifty per cent. and adding the par of exchange, which is about eight per cent., the reader can calculate for himself that 68¼ gold in London is pretty near 110¼ currency in New-York, or more exactly speaking, 110¾.

This is quite an important matter, not less to us than to Europe, and probably more so to the latter than to the United States. In the first place, we need not expect any very marked appreciation in the price of our securities in Europe over that here. Their price there will be regulated by the demand, and an increased demand can be almost instantly supplied by telegraph in anticipation of actual delivery by mail. Nor should we expect any great rise in their value in our market over that in Europe, for it is, or we should rather say, it ought to be the policy of our financial authorities not to let the price of the Five-Twenties, that shape of our debt most favorite in Europe, to rise much above the European quotation, for in that case the telegraph would work in the interest of speculators against us, and bring orders for the sale of Five-Twenties here in anticipation of their return delivery by mail. The Treasury has a plenty of them to dispose of as the demand for them arises, and bill-drawers on London and the Continent find them generally the safest means to cover their drafts. Few of our readers, not fully acquainted with all the financial transactions between the two continents, have any correct idea of the immense sums annually sent to Europe. We don't mean the large transactions of importers, but that numerous class of thrifty small traders and workingmen, Germans, Irish, French, and of almost all other nationalities, who send out small amounts each, either as gifts or for the support of friends and relatives at home, or in the shape of passage money for their emigration hither. In the aggregate these small sums amount to many millions in the year. There are a number of such small bankers in this City, who have each their agents in every town and city throughout the country. The writer knows of one such, who, during the last five years has sent out, in Five-twenties alone, to cover his several drafts of five dollars and upward, not less than from one and a half to two millions annually, and has profitably disposed of them, generally in Germany. Were their price to rise considerably here over the European quotation, and keep for a time at the appreciated value, the use of the telegraph would be turned at once against us, and gold, in exchange for our returned bonds, would take a steady flow into the coffers of Europe.

Just now this ought to be avoided. Our credit was never so good as it is at present, and our bonds were never so much sought after for permanent investment by small capitalists in Europe than they are now. When the full account of the great Philadelphia Convention shall reach across the ocean, and when it shall have become fully known there that the most prominent representative men of the South unanimously agreed to hold the National debt, incurred to defeat them and their efforts at secession and independence, sacred and inviolable, this grand and noble submission to reëstablish National authority will not fail to have its full effect in enhancing the value of our public securities. An increase there will have a corresponding effect here, as instantaneous communication between the two continents will work reciprocally.

We are informed that a movement is on foot at Paris to introduce our bonds into the official lists of the *Bourse*. This, when once effected, will give not only increased facilities for their sale, but it will also increase the demand for them, and the general estimate of their pecuniary soundness. This will, in a great measure, countervail any possible injurious results that may temporarily affect our Five-twenties in the German market by the Prussian occupation and annexation of Frankfort. That city, heretofore the principal money mart of Germany, and, in fact, of the whole of Central Europe, may, and probably will hereafter be but of secondary importance. The Prussian Government, now a great and leading Power, is fully wedded to the system of centralization. As Paris is the centre of trade and of finance of the French Empire, so will Berlin now become the centre of trade and finance in Prussia, or at least the Government will strive to make it so. This will for a time derange matters, and it will take some years before things settle down again into a regular course. Hamburg and Bremen will be to the new empire what Liverpool is to England, and Havre and Marseilles to France; but Berlin will assume the central position London and Paris occupy in their respective countries. Until things, therefore, get back into a settled state under the new order, we may expect some temporary derangement in the trade of our Five-twenties in Germany, and we may well look forward with feelings of satisfaction to the day, now speedily promised, when, through the *Bourse* at Paris, our bonds receive a recognized and legal standing in France.

But even the unsettled condition of financial relations in Germany will not very materially infringe upon the price of our bonds even there. Those small German bankers and bill drawers, of whom we have spoken, are in constant intercourse with small bankers and merchants throughout the German States, and through them most of the bonds sent out from New-York by their correspondents here, have found a ready sale to gentlemen and ladies of limited means, *Rentiers*, for permanent investment. We have been told by a gentleman who traveled extensively in Germany only last Spring, that even in the smallest cities he saw our bonds exposed for sale by the "money changers" and bankers, and that widows and retired traders were constant inquirers for them to invest their savings. This trade, through the connection of that class of New-York bankers we have mentioned, will still continue, and it amounts through the year, as we have said, to many millions. It will be greatly facilitated by the use of the cable to equalize prices, accelerate transfers and the execution of orders, and to keep speculative rumors either to *bull* or to *bear* the market from doing as much damage as hitherto.

The Fatal Facility of Clubs.

As a body our Metropolitan Police have generally been made (and justly) the recipients of more compliments than usually fall to the lot of paid protectors of the public peace in other parts of the world. If they do their duty they are certain to be roundly praised, and censure is not always their sure portion when slightly remiss. In view of their general efficiency the most generous allowances are made for individual incompetency, and there are few New-Yorkers who do not stand ready to compare their police against any police which other civilized cities can exhibit, in perfect confidence that the comparison could not turn to the disadvantage of our Metropolitan pride. Aside from their vigilance in the performance of their duties, their exceeding good looks and the neatness of their uniform have commanded the admiration of strangers, as well as secured the respectful consideration of citizens accustomed to the spectacle.

In view of all these tributes of praise and admiration the members of the police force can the more readily submit to an admonition suggested by complaints which have come to be standing ones before the Commissioners, items which unfortunately appear in the public prints as too frequent occurrences.

We allude to the free use of their clubs which officers indulge in, often with very slight provocation, and sometimes with none at all. In most cases the prestige of the shield and the ægis of authority with which the officer is vested, will be found sufficient without a resort to that violence which the law deprecates and aims to suppress, but which its officers are of late too frequently the first to inaugurate. A citizen's person is sacred, and clubs should be the last appeal of those entrusted with the maintenance of the public peace—an appeal which should not be made until gentler measures have failed, and the culpability of the party to be clubbed has been definitely established. For, in the heat of the moment and the zealousness of his office, the policeman *may* club the wrong man, and then no apologies can suffice to heal the wounded *amour propre* of the clubbed, whatever of salve and plaster be applied to his broken head. We are moved to these remarks by the frequency of complaints of late, and the certainty that in some cases these complaints are not entirely unfounded. An Alderman is now lying in a critical condition, the result of injuries caused by a blow inflicted by a policeman. It is said that Mr. ENNIS was an innocent passer-by, and became entangled in the crowd, without being a participator in the disturbance; but even had he been "obstructing the sidewalk," the offence is not one usually visited by the death penalty. A club does not fall upon the unaccustomed head with the lightness of a judicial reprimand or fine, let alone a parent's blessing, and its use should not be unhesitatingly resorted to.

The root of this growing evil—a too ready resort to violence by officers of the peace—lies, we apprehend, in the readiness of the means which lie to their hands. The club swings from their wrists a constant appendage, and is a most convenient thing to strike with. So accustomed, indeed, does the officer become to this modern reinforcement of his arm, that he forgets that its weight is greater than that of a finger, and that it is in reality a murderous weapon. A sort of Donnybrook-Fair feeling is begotten by the suggestive shillaleh, and a where-ever-you-see-a-head-hit-it instinct is inspired. In any event, policemen are but human, and the slight excitement of a glass of liquor or the too bracing air of his beat may inspire him to strike a blow prematurely, when the interval of time necessary to draw his club might enable him to decide that he could dispense with its use. In view of this fact, should not the policeman carry his club in a sheath, as an officer does his sword, until the presence of an enemy impel him to draw it to do battle? Policemen should remember that clubs are given them for their protection, and not for the destruction of others, and that they should be used as sparingly as possible, and never unless the use of the locust is absolutely necessary. Unless they bear this in mind, this modern and municipal plague of the locust promises to become too great for endurance.

NORTH-EASTERN EUROPE—PANSLAVISM.—We transfer to our columns from *L'Opinione Nationale* of August 7, an editorial in which the fact is referred, that owing to the increased power of Prussia in the Baltic, Russia had caused it intimated through Mr. KATKOFF, her most prominent publicist, that as the question of the union of all distinct nationalities under one homogeneous government seemed to be the order of the day, Russia would on her part also insist upon the same doctrine, that no Sclavonian people should remain under German dominion, and would therefore claim Posen from Prussia and Galicia from Austria. This, should it prove correct, looks like the beginning to realize the idea of Panslavism, and may, if adhered to and insisted upon, lead to another war. But as yet we have received no official confirmation of the reported intentions of Russia.

THE FREEDMAN IN POLITICS.—Nothing can be more unfortunate for the permanent well-being of the negro race in the Southern States, than to make that race the central object of the wranglings of our political parties. It will seriously, if not fatally, interfere with the regular and beneficial progress of the negro in education, in the acquisition of property, in morals, in self-support, self-possession and self-respect, and, in short, in all that is desirable for a people in the low condition in which the negroes are now placed. It will not only make the negro an object of aversion and offensive to a large proportion of those on whom he is directly dependent for his welfare, but it will directly damage the character of the negro himself. The tendency of parties on this negro question seems to be, and logically will be, if it become a fixed special element in our politics, to diverge very widely—one side seeking for the liberated slave things which it would only damage him to obtain, and the other side denying him those things that are really necessary to his development. In a contest under such conditions, the negro is sure to be the sufferer, whichever party may win from time to time. The best thing that could happen to the negro race, now that they are possessed of their freedom and all their civil rights, would be, so far as national politics are concerned, to cease altogether being an exciting element, and, so far as they themselves are concerned, to sedulously give their attention to education, the acquisition of property, and moral and social improvement. In these directions, they will find abundant and profitable ground of activity for some time to come.

KENTUCKY.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Louisville—Collision on the Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 20.

JOHN M. STOKES, one of our most prominent citizens, and an extensive furniture dealer, died today.

The Gallatin accommodation train, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, collided with the Nashville train at Sandersville Station this morning, damaging the engines and causing considerable delay. No passengers were hurt.

THE NORTHWEST.

Arrival of the Steamer Gallatin at Omaha—Sinking of the Pocahontas Near Fort Rice.

OMAHA, Monday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Gallatin*, from Fort Benton, with two hundred and fifty passengers and a large amount of treasure, arrived to-day. She met the steamer *Antelope* below Fort Sully.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, with Government freight, sunk near Fort Rice. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

MEXICO.

Monterey Taken by the Liberals—Cortina Goes Over to the French.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

Rio Grande advices of the 12th report ESCOBEDO in Monterey on the 5th.

On the 4th CORTINA took Reynosa from the Liberal commandant, and pronounced for the French.

Gen. DOUAY left Saltillo for Monterey on the 8th, with 4,500 men. BAZAINE was at San Luis, sending reinforcements.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Spanish Fleet Ordered to Manilla—A Frenchman Murdered by a Chinese Servant—Arrival of Gen. McCook, United States Minister—Death of an Aunt of Queen Emma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Advices from Papiete, Tahiti, to the 6th of July report that seven vessels of the Spanish fleet, after recruiting, had been ordered to Manilla.

A Honolulu letter of July 26 reports that JULES DUDONT, Chancellor of the French Consulate, was murdered in bed by a Chinese servant.

Gen. McCOOK, the new United States Minister, had arrived at Honolulu on July 22.

A Princess, aunt of Queen EMMA, died on July 25.

Honolulu papers suggest the organization of a Vigilance Committee, to protect the foreign residents from acts of violence by the murderous Coolies lately imported from China.

Arrived, steamer *Montana*, from Portland, Oregon, with $13,500 in treasure.

Also arrived, ship *St. Marys*, COHOCOBBERNE, from Panama, and bark *Brasilo*, McLEAN, from Cardiff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 19.

Gen. EDWARD McCOOK, American Minister to the Kingdom of Hawaii, was presented to the King on the 66th of July.

The Hawaiian Legislature assembled and adjourned on the 28th of July.

CALIFORNIA.

Reception of the Proclamation on the Mexican Blockade—Sale of the North Star Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

President JOHNSON's Proclamation declaring MAXIMILIAN's decree for the blockade of the Mexican ports null and void, is received here with unqualified satisfaction.

The North Star Mine in Grass Valley has been sold for $400,000. This fine mine for the last four years netted $500,000, of which $375,000 have been divided among the owners.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama with $1,465,392 in treasure, of which $1,169,358 were for New-York.

There is no material change in Mining Stocks.

Legal tenders are quoted at 71.

IOWA.

Senator Grimes Declines a Renomination.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 20.

The *Hawk Eye* to-day contains a letter from Senator GRIMES, announcing that he is not to be a candidate for reëlection to the Senate, and declaring his intention to retire entirely from public life.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

Reports from the different cemeteries in the city, for the week ending Friday, show 768 burials, of 532 were from cholera.

In addition to this there were 127 interments made in the regular city cemetery, of which 116 were from cholera.

These returns do not include the deaths at Quarantine or those at the small-pox hospitals in the various wards.

The Sanitary Committees are energetically at work, and the Board of Health reports that the disease is abating.

Sixty-nine deaths from cholera were reported on Saturday, and fifty-four on yesterday (Sunday).

The Board of Health made no report of cholera cases to-day, but members of the Board say the disease is abating rapidly.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The deaths from cholera on Saturday were 28, on Sunday 14. The disease is on the decrease in the city, but is raging on the plantations up the river. The deaths are chiefly among the negroes.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Board of Health reported fifteen cases of cholera to-day, including five at Taylor Barracks. The number of deaths is not announced.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Missouri Delegation at the Executive Mansion.

Their Address to the President and His Reply.

Ratification of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

Reported Abuse of Freedmen in South Carolina by Planters.

Official Mexican News—The Liberals Take Monterey, Saltillo and Tampico.

Probable Resignation of Secretary Stanton and Maj.-Gen. Howard.

The Fenian Prisoners in Canada Offered Bail.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Several of the State delegations to the Philadelphia Convention called upon the President to-day. Among them the delegates from Indiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, Illinois, Missouri and Maine. The Missouri delegation, headed by its Chairman, BART ABLE, Esq., of St. Louis, waited upon the President. The members of the delegation present numbered one Major-General, (MORGAN L. SMITH,) three Brigadier-Generals, seven Colonels, all of whom had seen service; and also a number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Missouri, CHARLES M. ELLEARD, CHARLES G. MAURO, EX-GOV. KING, &c. The delegation was introduced by Hon. JOHN HOGAN, of Missouri, and Col. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, stepping forward, said:

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the important events which have recently taken place in Philadelphia, and I am happy to be able to say that the hearts of the people of our State are in perfect accord with that movement, and fully sustain your national and patriotic policy. But Missouri to-day does not possess a Republican form of Government, and although we are not here to-day to ask any action on the part of yourself or any other branch of the Government, the day may come when it will be necessary for us to fall back upon the General Government, and ask it to guarantee to us a republican form of Government, for we are now subject to the tyranny of a faction that has deprived our people of both religious and civil liberty. I will now present you, Mr. President, these papers, containing a brief statement of the condition of affairs in Missouri, and which I hope you will examine at your leisure. We feel it important that you should know, and that the country should know, our true condition.

EX-GOV. AUSTIN O. KING then said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We would also call your attention to the fact that the offices at the disposal of the Federal Government are now in the hands of the enemies of the conservative Union men of the State. I might refer to particular names, but we would now simply ask you to look into the matter with such attention to it as it deserves, and with reference to a change therein. We feel that the Federal offices in our State have been accidentally or otherwise so filled as to put great power into the hands of those who are the greatest obstacles to the restoration of order and liberty in the State. We would not ask action in this matter, but that it is necessary to have a change in this for the good of the people, and to enable them, in accordance with their desires, to sustain this Administration, the greatest obstacle to their doing so being these holders of Federal offices, who are even now using all their influence against the restoration of harmony in the State. I presume not to know how you feel in this matter, but the New-Hampshire delegation have spoken at length upon it, and I would not have referred to it, only that in Missouri we are more peculiarly situated than are the people of any other State in the Union. Our people feel oppressed—borne down by the bayonet. We are threatened by it, and unless some steps are taken by you to relieve us from the Military Governor of that Department, our people must continue powerless; but if some demonstration were made, some show of protection by the general Government, some assurance that it will protect them in all their rights, they would go fearlessly to the polls and cast their votes for the Union. We do not ask that any man shall vote who cannot take the oath of loyalty; on the contrary, we have always inculcated it, and insisted that they must take the test oath or not present themselves to vote at all. But I say that such is the state of feeling among the people, that unless they can have some assurance of being protection given them by the Federal Government. There are thousands who will not go to the polls, though they could conscientiously go. The late proclamation of the Governor of the State is an additional source of intimidation, and we think that there might be means through the Military Commander of that Department to restore peace and order; but while the Governor rules, every step he takes is calculated to set us back. Three-fourths of the loyal men of the State are now disfranchised under the Government they have. If we can in any manner gain the assurance of the General Government that it will stand by the people our success is certain. In the absence of that I have no guarantee that a single man will come forward in support of your Administration. In speaking of appointments, I know there may have been circumstances under which certain questionable appointments and removals were inevitable, but in the future those circumstances can have no control.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President in answer said: We will try to perform everything that depends upon us here, and I think you will find the protection of the Government, as far as compatible, afforded to you. Gen. HANCOCK will be upon the ground, and give you every possible assistance within the legitimate sphere of his duties.

EX-GOV. KING remarked: We should like it if he could be put in the foreground.

To this the President replied: He is commandant of that Department.

Col. BROADHEAD said: I am instructed by the delegation to present to you this paper, which recommends an appointment to the War Office. It is said that certain changes are about to be made; and without knowing what they are, upon the simple possibility, we take great pleasure in presenting the name of Gen. BLAIR for the position. I may add that it is indorsed by every member of the delegation from Illinois with one or two exceptions. The President received the papers and the delegation withdrew.

RATIFICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The delegates from this district to the late Philadelphia Convention and others, had a meeting to-night and decided to hold a mass ratification meeting on Saturday evening next, in front of the City Hall. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The adjoining counties of Maryland will be invited to participate.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DELEGATIONS.

The White House was to-day besieged by one of the largest crowds of visitors that has been known for a long time. The Philadelphia delegates left here on Saturday for Baltimore and elsewhere, and turned up here this morning almost as thick and unexpectedly as the locusts in Egypt. By 10 o'clock they had nearly all arrived at the White House to seek an interview, singly or in squads, with the President. To-night the Executive Mansion is again crowded. It is found on comparison of notes, and from the statements made to the President by the various delegations, that the Democrats concur with the views and recommendations of the New-Hampshire delegates, viz., that the President is not required to give office to Democrats. They say the Democrats will support the President anyhow, and in order that there may be no ground for complaint that Mr. JOHNSON bestows the office on persons who did not vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, it is agreed with entire unanimity that the President shall appoint none but conservative Republicans.

THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE MISSOURI.

General Orders No. 1, issued by Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, announces his assumption of the command of the Military District of the Missouri, and prescribes the following as the limits of the department in his command, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS—Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. C. ORD commanding, headquarters Little Rock Arsenal; comprising the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory on its west.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK commanding; headquarters Fort Leavenworth; comprising the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New-Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Brevet Major-Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE commanding; headquarters, for the present, at Omaha, but as soon as possible to be removed to some fort or United States property within the limits of his department. This department to be comprised of the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so much of Dakota as lies west of the 104th meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Brevet Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY commanding; headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn., or such military post within his territorial command as he may select appropriate to his duties, composed of the State of Minnesota and all of the Territories of Dakota and Montana not embraced in the Department of the Platte.

Department commanders now present are directed to exercise command over the forces falling under their new limit, and continue to give attention to the necessities of the old or former territorial commands until officially notified that the new department commanders have arrived and entered upon duty.

Commanders of departments, districts or military posts near the department lines, are instructed not to hesitate to cross such lines, when the peace and safety of the country requires it, being always careful to report the necessity and reasons therefor to the commander interested.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS has issued an order taking command of the Department of the Tennessee and orders the arrangement of the districts in his

DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND.—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, commanding, headquarters at Memphis; embracing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF THE KENTUCKY.—Brev.-Maj.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, commanding, headquarters at Louisville; embracing the State of Kentucky.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—Brevet Major-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK commanding, headquarters at Nashville, embracing the State of Tennessee.

THE DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI—Major-Gen. T. J. WOOD commanding, headquarters at Vicksburgh, embracing the State of Mississippi.

THE DISTRICT OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE—Brevet Major-Gen. C. R. WOODS commanding, headquarters at Macon, embracing the States of Alabama and Georgia.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA—Brevet Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, headquarters at Montgomery, State of Alabama.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.—Brevet Major-Gen. DAVIS TILLSON; headquarters at Augusta, State of Georgia.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Order No. 1, from headquarters Department of the South, announces that Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES assumes command of Department, and publishes the following named officers as his staff: Brevet Col. H. MOORE, Captain and Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. J. W. CLOUS, Adjutant Sixth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major J. P. ROY, Sixth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-Gen. R. O. TYLER, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster. Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistance; Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHARLES PAGE, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Capt. C. PYNE, First Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate. Gen. SICKELS also directs that all orders and circulars published to the department of South Carolina, and the department of the Carolinas will remain in force in the department of the South until otherwise ordered by competent authority.

THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmens Affairs in South Carolina, in his dispatches to the Chief of the Bureau, says: There are a good many vagrant freedmen in the District of Columbia, and there seems to be a disposition to avoid work and violate contracts among them. The outrages committed by this class of freedmen are numerous. There are also great numbers of idle whites in the district, who are generally responsible for the outrages committed upon the freedmen; and in cases of violence charged to the freedmen, he has usually found a white man was at the bottom. A disposition has been manifested, he says, among a number of the planters, who are evidently disposed to take advantage of the freedmen by driving them away from the plantations on frivolous charges about the time when the crops are matured and ready for gathering, thus securing to themselves the share that would otherwise fall to the freedmen. He states that the officer who now fills the position of Provost Marshal, before whom these cases must be adjusted, also occupies the position of Post Adjutant, and commands a company, which prevents his giving as much attention to these matters as they require. He recommends that, instead of a Provost Court, a Freedmen's Court be established, by which means justice can be more speedily secured.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Department of State has been furnished with a list of persons who have been reported as having been confined under the *Habeas-Corpus* Suspension Act of the present session of Parliament in Canada, and who have been bailed or have received permission to apply for bail, viz.: Francis Lalor, David D. Hammill, John O'Rafferty, Patrick Belleu, Patrick McQuade. Permission granted to apply for bail, but not yet taken advantage of: John Harpliss, — Kirpening, John Sheridan, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Katon, Daniel Dunn, Thomas Dunn, Brennan Healey, Patrick Walsh. Discharged on their own recognizances: Owen Kirk, Wm. Cratty, James Dillon, Thomas Ellis, James Carney, James Bell. Mr. HARRISON reports that he awaits further instructions before carrying out the Solicitor-General's instructions to discharge this prisoner on his own recognizance. Information has been received from the United States Legation at London, that T. E. BLACKWELL, arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, upon a charge of complicity in the late Fenian movement, has been discharged on condition that he will leave that country at once for the United States.

ASSESSORS FORBIDDEN TO RUN AS CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The following special order, concerning Assistant Assessors, has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1866.

It has been represented to this office that in some instances Assistant Assessors have used their official positions to secure their nomination to the local office, and it is urged that their relation to the taxpayers is such that they may use it to their personal advantage in this respect, if so disposed; it is also believed that the position of a candidate for office before the people is unfavorable to that strict impartiality which is so essential to the proper discharge of the duties of an Assistant Assessor. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore directed that notice be issued that the acceptance of a nomination for an elective office by any Assistant Assessor, will be taken as evidence that he no longer desires to retain his position. Assessors are instructed to promptly report the name of any Assistant who may accept or who is known to be seeking any nomination for such office, in order that a successor may be forthwith appointed.

THOMAS HARTAND, Acting Commissioner.

SUSPENSION OF THE ORDER INCREASING DUTIES AT HAVANA.

The following dispatches have been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 11, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: The Governor General of the Island has determined to suspend for two months and a half, counting from the 1st inst., the effects of the royal order under which the extra charges on merchandise entered to examination was raised from 8 per cent., the former rate, to 16 per cent. The Generals' decree is subjected to the approval of the supreme Government. The royal order referred to was communicated by me to the State Department on the 17th ult. Dispatch No. 219.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE, Consul-General.

THE QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 11, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: The Governor General under date of yesterday has officially advised me that consequent upon the information transmitted to his Excellency on the 24th ult., by the Consul of Her Catholic Majesty in Philadelphia, of cholera having appeared in that city, which corroborates the advices the Government had in reference to the apparition of that scourge, not only in that city, but in several other places of the United States, he has declared foul all ports of the United States, and all vessels arriving from them at ports of this Island will be subjected to the most rigorous quarantine. The steamship *Hendrick Hudson* arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, and was sent into quarantine for five days. Vessels ordered into regular quarantine will have to go to Mariel and ride it there. I understand that preparations are being made for the reception and care of sick passengers, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice Consul General.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

The following letter has been received by Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister:

MATAMORAS, Aug. 9, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The French have evacuated Monterey and Saltillo, and both places are now in the possession of our forces. Within a month, Gen. ESCOBEDO will have 10,000 men, and within two months he will be before San Luis. Tampico has been attacked by CUESTA and GOMEZ, in combination with a part of the garrison. On the 4th our forces were in possession of the plaza and nearly all of the city, with the exception of the Eighth and the Casemata, two quarters where the French, to the number of 300, were concentrated. PAVON and his forces were passing the river in aid of troops.

A force on the Huestica, under HERRERA, of 400 men, has returned to the National cause, and united with PAVON.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANUEL SAAVEDRO.

APPOINTMENTS.

The commission of GEO. A. GORDON, as United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, was issued to-day. Gen. SWIFT's commission as naval officer at Boston will be issued to-morrow. The President to-day appointed THOS. G. HALLY Assessor of the Twenty-first District of New-York; WM. D. MCCREERY, Collector Sixth District, Michigan; WM. C. TALLEY, Collector Seventh District, Pennsylvania; GEO. BARNOLD, Assessor, Thirteenth District, Ohio; GEO. C. SNOW, Agent of Osage and other Indians in Kan as.

GEN. GRANT VISITED BY THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

The Missouri delegation, after leaving the President's to-day, called upon Gen. GRANT, and had a brief interview with him. Most of the delegates are personally acquainted with the General.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Rumors abound as to changes in and removals from office, among the most important is the statement that Mr. STANTON has sent his resignation to the President. This I can say upon authority is not true. But, nevertheless, I can say with confidence that Mr. STANTON will not long continue in the Cabinet. There is reason to believe that he will send his resignation to the President within a week.

NAVAL.

Naval advices to the 23d of July, state that the steamer *Colorado*, flag-ship of the European Squadron, was then at Lisbon intending to sail for England. The steamer *Ashuelot*, Commander FEBIGER, was at Porto Grande, on the Island of St. Vincent, on July 20. Her officers and crew were all well. Advices to the 3d inst. announce the arrival of the *Lancaster* at Panama. Admiral GORDON with the flag-ship *Brooklyn* was at Rio on July 9.

QUEEN EMMA'S VISIT.

Queen EMMA, with her attendants, visited the Treasury and the Executive Departments to-day. She will leave this city to-morrow or next day, *en route* to Niagara Falls.

ISSUE OF TOBACCO IN THE ARMY.

General Order No. 64, from the War Department, announces the regulations which are adopted for carrying into effect the requirements of the act of Congress which provides for furnishing the enlisted men of the army with tobacco—plug tobacco only, and in grade not lower than the best. Navy Plug will be furnished when obtainable. The troops will be supplied once in each calendar month, and not more than sixteen ounces of tobacco per man per month will be returned for supplied.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron STOECKEL, Russian Minister, leaves here to-morrow for New-York, and thence for Europe.

THE TREASURY PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL is urged as a fit person to succeed SPENCER M. CLAY as Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Department. WENDELL will probably receive the appointment suggested.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. TILLSON, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, is urged by many as a proper person to be placed in charge of the Bureau, in place of Gen. HOWARD, whose withdrawal as Chief of Bureau is now conceded. Gen. TILLSON is acceptable to all who have expressed an opinion here, and there is good reason for believing that he will be appointed.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

Information received here to-day from influential men in Texas, is to the effect that Hon. JOHN HANCOCK will be elected United States Senator from that State.

THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

It is also stated that BOWEN, Postmaster of this city, has been removed, but this rumor lacks confirmation.

NEBRASKA.

The Missouri delegation have recommended Gen. HEATH to the President for the Governorship of Nebraska Territory.

LOUISIANA.

Slavery and its Influence—The Baleful Effect of Radicalism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

The intense and deeply ingrained influence of the institution of Slavery can only be duly appreciated by one who closely watches its victims for a long time. Previous to the war there were about 600,000 slaveholders in the South, and they were then, as they are now, the class less under the control of the pernicious influence than any other in their section of the country. The extremists of the North rushing almost into the arms of amalgamation, find their antipodes here in people who treat black human beings as though they were less than brutes. Not a political speech was made, not a political or religious paper printed, and hardly a sermon was preached in the South for twenty-five years previous to the war that did not contain sentiments based on the assumption that Slavery was a divine institution. In every conceivable manner the doctrine was instilled and drilled into the minds and hearts of the inhabitants, until at last it is no wonder that they have become callous and indifferent to the welfare of the race over which they have dominated so long with unquestioned authority. It is true that many of the whites were extraordinarily kind to their servants; but, with a few exceptions, that kindness extended no further than that bestowed by a Northern farmer on a favorite horse whose value was great. Imagine for a moment the contemptuous pity with which an honest and successful business man beholds a Jeremy Diddler, whose brains have been softened by drink, and whose courage is not sufficient to lead him into outright crime, and then you will have some idea of the opinion entertained by a majority of the Southern whites for the freedmen. Aristocracy of the vilest kind was engendered by the institution, modified in some localities, perhaps, by fortuitous influences, but spread like a huge net all over the land, and it will take generations to efface its effects.

History tells us that thirty years ago there was an Abolition Party in the South, but there is none here now. With the development of the productiveness of the growth of cotton with slave labor, and the realization of wealth from the increase of the slaves, the party went down, and as it went down sectionalism, generated by the difference of interest, sprang up. A few men, however, stand forth boldly in the history of the last quarter century as honest Southern Abolitionists; but they had no influence, as the people ignored all but the large slaveholders. It was not brains that made the local politician here, nor land; but "niggers." Exceptional instances there were, where poor men succeeded in making their voices heard, but they were few and far between. The country was ruled by the slave aristocracy, and the people bowed in obedience to its dictates.

I have written these facts with no unkindly spirit; for I honestly believe that the Southern people, being human, have succumbed to surrounding influences no more than Northerners would have done under the same circumstances. Had WENDELL PHILLIPS been born on a plantation, he would have been side by side with the RHETTS or with TOOMBS in loud-mouthed adulation of the "divine institution." Very naturally, the people here cannot see themselves as we see them, and it is probable that, looking from their standpoint, we appear as incomprehensible to them as they do to us. They wonder how Conservative men can tolerate Red Republicans, as Red Republicans wonder how Conservative men can tolerate Southerners.

With such sentiments as these controlling their actions, it cannot be expected that the great mass of the people of the South will live harmoniously with the North, especially when the extreme Radicals are in power. Let each side bend a little to the other, however, and kindly consider the prejudices of section, and all will be well. Has the South done this? It has to a certain extent; for during the war we were shocked with the extremity of bitterness and invective against us which breathed in every form imaginable, even finding its way into the official documents of their so-called Government. Threats of a continuance of the war by guerrilla parties were heard from every quarter, if the Confederate armies were defeated or dispersed. "No intercourse with the Yankee," was the motto of every one. Even men who from principle supported the Union cause, were known to entertain anything but kindly feelings toward those of us who were honest enough to claim to be Abolitionists. "The last ditch, last man and last dollar," were all talked of with a determination that oftentimes appalled the stoutest and most hopeful. Such was the feeling during more than two-thirds of the war. Privation, suffering, defeat, and finally the crash, came, finding a great people cowed and subdued, trembling at the feet of their conquerors, begging for mercy. That mercy was promised them if they laid down their arms, took certain oaths, and the masses were pardoned. Guerrillaism is not heard of, business relations are reëstablished, Slavery abolished, the last ditch is not yet dug, nor the last dollar spent, and there are plenty of men yet left to regenerate the entire country if Congress will let them do so. The President, endeavoring to execute the merciful promises of the Government, met with opposition. At first the conquered were filled with apathy and despair. A year passed, and as their commercial affairs commenced to flourish again their interest in the control of the Government resumed its sway. By slow degrees they became inflamed against the malignant and unscrupulous restrictions imposed on them by Congress, until now, while they are not disloyal to the Government as represented by the Administration, there are millions of rebels to the policy of Congress. Had there been no difference of sentiment between Congress and the President, all would have been well. Even universal suffrage might have been imposed on the South immediately after the surrenders, for they were willing to comply with any requirement, and proved it in their conventions by doing everything that the President asked of them. On the other hand, had they been immediately restored to their rights as the President desired, the feeling then prevalent of antipathy against the leaders by the masses would have swelled to an overwhelming torrent, carrying everything before it. JEFF. DAVIS would have been hung at the demand of his former followers. As it now is, Congress and the Radicals, not having bent further than to spare the lives of the defeated, and the President having pointed out a more lenient path, the great majority of the people are more or less disaffected, and the spirit of sectionalism which led to the war is again rampant.

Every one knows that the first demand of Radicalism is upon suffrage, and that the Radicals have twiddled away an entire session of Congress trying to accomplish that end. The spirit of Slavery, cowed and subdued when defeated in arms, but now revived by oppression when it expected magnanimity, rebels against such a demand, and on it alone does the present deplorable condition of our country depend. Educated for generations in the belief that the negro is a brute on the one side, and educated exactly to the contrary on the other, the two sections are fighting each other, like Kilkenny cats, tied with a military knot by the tails over a political cloth-line. They know but little of each other, and those of the South who talk loudest of the demoralized condition of society in the North, are as much mistaken as those of the North who denounce every Southern as a traitor because he happens to be white. Each party is apt to take exceptional cases, as criterions by which to judge of the other. The Radicals of the North find in the killing of a negro evidence of animosity to the Government on the part of the whole South, and forget that thousands of blacks have been saved from want and penury by their old masters, while the extremists of the South find Northern principles embodied in THAD. STEVENS' speeches. A comparatively small number occupy a middle ground, and are willing to trust each other. The Southerners consider the desire of the North to have the freedmen assured in their civil rights as a demand for their enfranchisement. From this, as I have said before, arises the great point of difference. As long as there is a demand for universal suffrage, so long will the present condition remain. The rights of the States to arrange their own internal affairs under the Constitution are considered in danger by the South, and because they fear a strong central Government, not because they are disloyal, they will defeat the constitutional amendments if they can—that is if they are allowed to do as they please in the premises.

The intensity of the feeling here against radicalism was exemplified in the late riot, which startled the country with its bloody details. Here was a clique of men, claiming to act legally, trying to enforce negro suffrage. Instead of waiting to allow the courts to decide the question of their power, a mob dispersed them. It was not a riot on the part of the Conventioners, although they were, to a certain extent, responsible for it; but it was the ebullition of a mob of men opposed to radicalism, aided no little, perhaps, by the civil authorities. The intolerant spirit of the institution could not brook delays, so the people took the law in their own hands. After that occurrence will anybody pretend to say that the freedmen would gain anything by enfranchisement? It proves conclusively that they could not exercise the right without aid from some extraneous power. Every poll would be the scene of a riot throughout the whole South, and instead of securing the freedmen against outrage as the Radicals claim, the right to vote would be the bane of their existence.

The great draw-back from complete unity and restoration in the South now, however, is not the class which controls the business and commercial interests of the section and which should control it politically; but it is the middle grade of society, the ignorant victims of the teachings of demagogues, whose every sentiment of morality and honesty has been blunted by the influence of slavery. The great mass are demoralized, and accepting the ravings of unsubdued traitors as their gospel, they are cruel and relentless in their treatment of freedmen, and insulting in their demeanor toward Northerners when they dare to be. Another serious stumbling block is the fact that the people here allow political sentiments to influence them in their social relations. Women will not sit in the same church pew with Yankees or Union men. With rare exceptions the houses of "Confederate families" are closed against all who did not fight for the rebellion. The result of this is acrimonious recrimination, and finally open enmity.

E. P. B.

The Civil Government Restored in New-Orleans—The Crops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Mayor is in full exercise of all his functions, with no actual interference by the military authorities.

The report is that in place of Gen. SHERIDAN being ordered to report to the Lieutenant-Governor he was given, by the President, plenary authority to suspend or dismiss any offices, civil or military, he saw fit. He removed no one.

Crops on the hill lands are very bad in Mississippi. The reports of the appearance of the army worm in the Pearl River country and in Cleborne County, and of the cotton worm in Opelousas and Lafourche, have been examined, and found to be untrue, after careful investigation.

Arrived steamers *George Washington* and *Sheridan*, New-York.

Cotton unchanged; sales 600 bales; Low Middling, 32c.@33c.; receipts, 527. Sterling Exchange, 159; New-York Exchange, ⅛@¼ discount. Freights to New-York, ½c.; Liverpool, ½d.; Havre, 1¼.

SCIENTIFIC.

The American Association of Science.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 20.

In the Association for the Advancement of Science, to-day, an interesting discussion of the glacial theory occupied most of the session.

The following officers were elected this evening.

President—JAMES L. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College. Vice-President—Dr. WALCOTT, of Cambridge. General Secretary—C. L. LYMAN, of Yale College. Treasurer—Dr. A. L. ELWYN.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 21, 1867.

A resolution was passed urging Congress to make appropriations to enable the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition to prepare for publication a full report of the same.

After the usual complimentary resolutions, President BARNARD made the closing speech, congratulating the Association on the success of the present session, and thanking the people of Buffalo for their hospitalities.

There will be a grand excursion to Niagara Falls to-morrow.

The Trial of Fenian Officers—The Indictments Quashed.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 20.

The trial of the Fenian officers concerned in the recent Canadian raid was expected to take place at the United States Circuit Court, which sits in this city during the present week.

The following order from Attorney-General STANBERRY was received by mail yesterday by Hon. JOHN GANSON, counsel for the Fenian officers:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

W. A. Dart, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Potsdam, N. Y.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 9th inst. relative to the indictments pending against the Fenians, and concur in the propriety of the course suggested. You are therefore hereby authorized and instructed to enter a *nolle prosequi* in their cases.

Very respectfully,

HENRY STANBERRY, Attorney-General.

A great Fenian picnic comes off in this city to-morrow.

Hook and Ladder Hospitalities.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 20.

The DAVY CROCKETT Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of this city, with a number of invited guests, will leave here to-morrow morning, per steamer *Mary Powell*, for New Haven, Conn., via New York city.

Death of a Louisville Merchant.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 20.

SOLOMON HART, an old and prominent merchant of Louisville, died at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, to-day.

MORE POLICE DEVELOPMENTS.

A Startling Series of Frauds Discovered in the Metropolitan Police Department—Large Number of Policemen Under Arrest—The Ramifications of the Discoveries Said to be Astounding.

The readers of the TIMES are doubtless aware that for some weeks past a course of secret but thorough investigations have been going on in the Metropolitan Police Department, with a view to the discovery of frauds said to exist, and the ferreting out of the alleged guilty parties.

We have alluded but briefly hitherto to these investigations instituted by the Board of Commissioners, and the superior officers of the Department, believing that in due course of time the developments arising from them would be placed before the public in an official form. That we were right in that belief the rapid course of events will quickly prove.

The scope of the alleged frauds is a very extensive one, and the charges against members of the Department embrace both the Detective in secret service and the Patrolman on post. So rapidly have the accusations against members of the Police Department gathered volume, that the Board of Commissioners, the Superintendent and his subordinate Inspectors, have been amazed at their extent and bulk. It has already been stated in the TIMES, that the Chief of the Detective Force, Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, will be brought to trial at an early day upon charges based upon statements published a few days since. One of these charges against Capt. YOUNG is to the effect that he received from the firm of Messrs. WILLARD & Co. the sum of $60 as a reward for having recovered $400 or $500 of several thousand which they had lost through a defaulting agent. Another charge runs to the effect that he took a watch worth $300 from a pickpocket, and appropriated it to his own use. The story goes on to say that a man went to a jeweler, named SIMON RICE, in Bleecker-street, and offered the watch for sale for $130. The jeweler thinking this suspicious informed Capt. YOUNG, and the man was taken into custody, being recognized as a pickpocket. A short time afterward the same watch was sent by another jeweler to Mr. RICE to be repaired. Being a little curious in the matter, he was informed that the watch was the property of Capt. YOUNG. The supposition therefore runs that Capt. YOUNG released the thief on his surrendering the watch. These charges are denied by Capt. YOUNG, and it is at his suggestion that the trial will be held, as no one seems more desirous that his past actions shall receive official investigation than Capt. YOUNG himself. He denies the charges, and, it is said, that the man who originated the story has since repudiated it. However this may be, it is certain that the Detective office is in bad odor with the public at present, and the sooner an investigation is made the better.

But the charges preferred against the Detective force do not comprise all, for others have since been made against ward officers, and even the newly-appointed Special Detectives, selected for the special purpose of watching the City cars and stages, with a view to prevent the audacious robberies so frequent of late. These charges have been boldly made, and in many instances have been supported by affidavits and oral testimony. So rapidly did these charges accumulate that the Commissioners directed the Superintendent and the Inspectors to arrange a system of espionage upon the suspected parties, and their orders were carried out so effectually that the Board has been surprised at the scope of the operations and the daring effrontery with which they are carried on.

These charges against the Ward Officers and Special Car Detectives are understood to be that they have been in the constant habit of accepting bribes and hush-money. It is stated by those who have a good idea of the events transpiring in the Central Office that positive information and proof has been furnished by outside parties tending to the belief that Patrolmen hitherto respected and considered honest, have for some time past been in the frequent habit of accepting sums of money, of various amounts, from criminals and others, as an inducement for them to omit an arrest, or permit a prisoner to escape. Of course these officers have always permitted thieves, pickpockets or burglars to escape when no one was cognizant that any crime had been committed, except the contracting parties, and it is owing to this fact that they have so long contrived to elude the vigilance of their superiors. The information leading to the discoveries now understood to be almost complete, has in nearly every instance come from outsiders, who accidentally became cognizant of the facts.

It is also understood that the Board have become so far satisfied of the truth of some of these charges, that they have ordered the arrest of several of the officers against whom conclusive evidence has been obtained, and it is their intention to bring the accused before the Police Magistrates at an early day, with a view to their receiving such punishment as the law directs. Exactly how many policemen are under arrest and in confinement it is impossible to say, for the entire proceeding has been kept so quiet that scarcely any except those necessarily cognizant, is at all aware that such arrests have been made. One thing, however, seems quite certain, and that is, that the Commissioners and their immediate subordinates are determined to ferret out the whole matter, and rigidly purge the Department of all who may be found wanting in the discharge of their duty, so that the good reputation hitherto borne by the great majority of those composing the Metropolitan Police force of this City shall in no way be tarnished or endangered. That they will perform their duty thoroughly and effectively no one will for a moment deny. Among the leading officers of the Police Department are gentlemen who have too long held responsible public positions to flinch now from using the most caustic measures to eradicate any evils in their Department that may be found to exist. A few days will no doubt determine how far these alleged frauds have progressed, and the names of those suspected of or charged with malfeasance in office made known. Meanwhile, Dame Rumor with her thousand tongues runs riot in traducing the fair fame of many an innocent man. The sooner, therefore, official action is made public, the better for all concerned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUSPENSION OF A RULE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The announcement was made in the Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn on Sunday, that in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera, the Bishop of the diocese had caused the suspension of one of the ordinances of the Church, which forbids the eating of flesh meats on Fridays. The Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN has been moved to suspend this rule from the fact that the eating of fish is said to superinduce choleraic diseases. It was further announced that the next General Council of Prelates of the Catholic Church of the whole United States would take place in Baltimore on Rosary Sunday, October 7. The prayers of the congregations in every diocese throughout the Union are requested by the Bishops, to the end that the proceedings of this council may tend to the advancement of the Church in America.

EMBANKMENT ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, JAMES FURLONG, employed in digging a trench in front of premises in Myrtle-avenue, near Carlton-avenue, was buried by the caving of the embankments, which were not braced, as they should have been. He was exhumed by the neighbors after a great deal of difficulty, and taken into a house in the vicinity, where he was properly attended to by Dr. GRIFFITHS, who found that although he was badly bruised, no bones were broken. He was soon after taken to his residence, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street. About 9 o'clock A. M. same day, JAMES BURNS met with a similar accident on the corner of Washington and Fulton avenues, sustaining a fracture of the leg, besides internal injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—JOHN BAILEY and SUSAN BAILEY, residing at No. 282 Fourteenth-street, New-York, were arrested yesterday morning by the Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct on a charge of passing $1 counterfeit Treasury notes at Greenpoint. BAILEY is said to be a driver or conductor on one of the New-York Horse Railroads. The prisoners were handed over to Deputy United States Marshal BAYLEY, and they will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-day.

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—The Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct seem determined to prevent violations of the Excise Law, and are making arrests daily. Yesterday they arrested the following parties: JEREMIAH BROWN, corner North Seventh and First streets; MRS. ANNE HYLAND, corner North Eighth and Second streets; MRS. ELLEN DIMOND, No. 333 First-street; OWEN RUDDER, corner North Seventh and Fifth streets. The above were held in bonds to answer by Justice DAILEY.

THE RIOT AT SHIELDS' HOTEL.—Yesterday morning seven young men, who were arrested on the charge of riot at the hotel of GEORGE SHIELDS, on the Bath Plank Road, were brought before Justice CORNWELL and arraigned. Their names are: Mann Snedicker, Phil. Snedicker, John Morris, Joseph DeNyse, Wm. Maxwell, Cole Williams, James Morris and John Williamson. The accused waived examination, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, 9 years of age, named JEREMIAH SPLENAG, whose parents reside in Pearl-street, corner of York-street, was run over by a Fifth-avenue car on Sunday afternoon and so shockingly mangled that he died about one hour thereafter.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 20.

WHEAT firm; sales of new Amber State at $2 75. OATS quiet; sales of new State at 62c. CORN firm: sales, afloat, at 81c. Passed Fultonville—36 loads of Corn, 7 of Oats, 7 of Wheat, 2 of Malt. Shipped by tows this afternoon—Corn, 126,300 bushels; Oats, 9,700 bushels; Barley, 75,000 bushels; Wheat, 146,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—sales 600 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $10 50. WHEAT scarce and quiet. CORN active in the morning; sales 250,000 bushels Spring at 69½c. for No. 1—advanced to 70c. in the afternoon; sales 75,000 bushels No. 1 at 70c., and very firm, most of the holders asking 71c. OATS—sales 26,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 37½c., and 11,000 Wisconsin on private terms. BARLEY nominal. RYE held at 85c. for No. 1 Milwaukee, and 90c. for Green Bay. PORK $35. LARD 21c. for city, and 21½c.@22c. for Western. WHISKY nominal. BARLEY MALT $1 35@$1 40. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Corn 13c., Oats 8½c.@9c. to New-York, Wheat 14c., Corn 11c. to Albany. RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS—Flour 6,960, Wheat 44,195, Corn 647,393, Oats 41,025. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat 6,460, Corn 234,960, Oats 69,010.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady at $10 25@$10 50 for Spring extras. WHEAT closed steady at a decline of 3c.: sales at $1 85@$1 85½ for new No. 1, and $1 73@$1 80½ for new No. 2; old dull at $1 66 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2. CORN closed active at a decline of ½c.@1c.: sales at 56½c.@57c. for No. 1, and 55c.@55½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK $33. FREIGHTS firm; Corn 9c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,400 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bush. Wheat; 356,000 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat; 341,000 bush. Corn; 7,500 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged and quiet. WHISKY in good demand at $2 26@$2 30. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $33. LARD nominal. GOLD 148.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unsettled and nominal. RECEIPTS, 300 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $14@$14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 75c. OATS and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour 40c., Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York. Lake Imports: 50,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports: 492 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 20.

COTTON quiet at 35c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; fresh new Wheat, $10 50@$11. WHEAT—Sales of 2,000 bushels Red at $2 80@$2 85, and White at $3. CORN dull; sales of Mixed at 90c., and Yellow at 95c. OATS, 51¾. WHISKY, $2 37.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT favors buyers, but is not quotably lower. CORN slow and unchanged. PORK quiet, at $33 50@$34. BACON unchanged. WHISKY easier, at $2 24½@$2 25.

TOLEDO, O., Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR—Double extra, from white Wheat, $12. WHEAT from 3c. to 5c. lower; new Amber $2 55; White, $2 65. CORN firm and more active at 64c. for No. 1 Mixed and 66c. for Yellow; White, 78c.@80c. OATS 33½c. for new No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; Corn 3c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS for the past week—2,500 bushels Wheat, 214,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45c.@46c. RESIN, $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 25 for No. 1.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 20.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¼; Morris Canal, 82; Reading Railroad, 58⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾; Gold 148½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Hand-maiden of Womanhood.
"Our New Servant"—continued.
I was very late in availing myself of the services of this great, beneficent hand-maiden of modern womanhood. I have longed for one vaguely for years, and made many resolutions to procure one, but have refrained, from painful doubts of my own ability to manage a creature that seemed to me so "fearfully and wonderfully made." Being but modestly endowed with mechanical ingenuity and insight, I dreaded the trouble and vexation of learning to work *any* machine, and my inquiries of friends were always for the most simple invention. The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of Willcox & Gibbs, I at last decided upon it, procured it, and am more than satisfied.—*Little Pilgrim.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.
The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.
TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 94 Bowery, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Are You Disturbed at Night?
And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Voluptas Supremas!
This Latin phrase, expressive of the climax of voluptuous richness, may be justly applied to the fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the most luxurious and permanent of all floral odors.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both kinds of stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar, Silver, Plate Safes, richly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

It is not a Humbug!—Be convinced.
Though having been in use only for a short time, MRS. CALEF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world-wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New-York as the only sure cure for rheumatism.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup Should be in every house. The best remedy in market for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and bowel complaints generally.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Want cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Monday morning, Aug. 20, of cholera infantum, JOHN MORTIMER, infant son of Edward S. and Joanna C. Brown, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from Christ Church, Rye, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 21, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 11:30 A. M.; returning leave Rye at 4:20 P. M.

BIRD.—At Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, after a lingering illness, JAMES BIRD, aged 71 years.

BROWN.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, Aug. 6, from sun-stroke, GEORGE AUGUSTUS BROWN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, from No. 411 West 22d-st.

CARDER.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday night, Aug. 18, Rev. J. DIXON CARDER, D. D., Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst. The 11:30 A. M. New-Haven train from New-York will reach Milford in time.

DEAN.—On Monday, Aug. 20, JOHN S. DEAN, the only son of John and Elizabeth Dean, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 22d inst., from No. 125 Allen-st., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DRAPER.—At their residence in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 18, Miss CHARLOTTE DRAPER, aged 70, and Miss JULIA DRAPER, aged 68 years, sisters of the late George Draper, of this City.

EGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 19, FRANCIS BOS, youngest child of William F. and Emma A. Egan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 542 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Hartford, Tuesday morning.

EBBETS.—On Sunday, Aug. 19, KATE ARCULARIUS, daughter of the late George Arcularius, and wife of Edward A. Ebbets, Esq., aged 41 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. to-day, at the residence of her brother-in-law, T. J. Hall, Esq., No. 9 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOWLER.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, at her late residence, No. 126 2d-place, Brooklyn, Mrs. JOANNA FOWLER, wife of Boltis M. Fowler, aged 49 years and 7 days.

Weep not for the spirit that's gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest;" 'Tis hard to loose a fond wife's tender embrace, hard still a pious mother's devoted care; but will not the recollection of the heavenly smile with which she met the outstretched arms of her ready Saviour cheer the afflicted family and nerve them to emulate her faultless example, and strive to meet her when our "earthly work is done?"

In her pure character and lovely disposition she was not only a blessing to her family but an ornament to society. God has seen fit to call her, and when Heaven will, let earth be silent, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

"Life's made up of gloom,
The fairest scenes are clad in ruin's pal
The loveliest pathway leads but to the tomb."

HARBECK.—In Paris, on Thursday, July 16, ELVIRA, daughter of Wm. H. and Elvira Harbeck, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 360 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HORTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 20, OSBORN HORTON, in the 79th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 80 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

KISSAM.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 19, ELIZA KISSAM, aged 76 years.

Funeral service will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at the house of her brother, Joseph Kissam, No. 200 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to the burial ground of St. Mark's Church, in the Evergreen Cemetery, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

KEILEY.—At Long Branch, on Saturday, Aug. 18, ISABEL, wife of Philip Keiley.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., from No. 46 West 15th-st., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 19, JANE M., wife of Nathaniel C. L'Hommedieu.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 88 Hicks-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Milford, Conn., for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 11½ P. M., TITUS BOWERS, infant son of Richard M. and Abby A. Livingston, aged 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence, No. 3 Ormond-place, without further invitation.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 20, JANET W. LINDSAY, daughter of James and Agnes Lindsay, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 105 2d-st., this (Tuesday) morning, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—At Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 17, JAMES I. SHEPARD, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

TERRY.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 18, NATHANIEL M., son of N. M. and C. B. Terry, aged 7 years and 9 months.

WILEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 20, SARAH VIRGINIA, infant and only daughter of Franklin and the late Sarah M. Wiley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 110 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

WOLFE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, DOROTHEA ANN, wife of John David Wolfe, and daughter of the late Peter Lorillard.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STODDARD'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC:
A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.
Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians USE and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.
STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York City.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued
at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

CARD.
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
We desire to correct the report in the morning papers of the 18th in regard to the *Fire in Maiden-lane.* The facts are, that a jewelry furnace on the third floor of No. 43 set our premises on fire, doing the greatest damage to our building. We are rapidly repairing, and solicit orders from our friends and the public, as our business will not be interrupted by the loss.
To the Metropolitan Fire Department and Insurance Patrol we are under obligations for the promptness and energy displayed; *none could have done better.*
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 22 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

FALL FASHIONS, FASHIONS.—SEE DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, now ready, with a full display of the latest designs for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, with other novelties, in Stories, Poems, Music, &c. NOW READY.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER."—Awaits check No. 311. One customer, *every day,* receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge.* SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

OBITUARY.

Death of William Morrison, Esq., the Discoverer of the Source of the Mississippi.

We learn from the Montreal *Telegraph* that WILLIAM MORRISON, Esq., the discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, died recently at one of his residences on Morrison's Island, between Sorel and Berthier, in the 82d year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. His remains were interred on the 10th inst., in the Protestant burying ground in Sorel, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends, who accompanied the funeral cortege from Berthier, where the funeral service had been performed in the Episcopal Church. The *Telegraph* gives the following account of some incidents in his career:

The name of WILLIAM MORRISON is identical with the rise and progress of the fur trade in Minnesota. He was born in Montreal, C. E., in 1783. In 1802 he commenced his apprenticeship with the N. Y. Fur Company at Fond-du-Lac, and was soon after admitted as a partner. During the years 1802-'15, he explored the entire region of the Northwest, and wintered at many important geographical points. In 1816 he took charge of JOHN J. ASTOR'S business, and remained with him until 1826, when he retired and came to Canada. He has since lived at Berthier. By an Indian wife he had two sons—the eldest of whom has passed a great portion of his life among the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, in Oregon and California, and accompanied Col. FREMONT in his expedition. The other son is Register of Deeds at Lake Superior. Some years after the death of this lady he married Miss ANNE KITTSON, of Sorel, since deceased, and by whom he had four daughters, all of whom survive their parents. WILLIAM MORRISON was ever popular among the Indian tribes, and among them his influence was very great. The following incident will bear evidence to this, and may add another scrap to the romantic history of the Northwest.

Mr. MORRISON was living at Sandy Lake at the time when the great chief called "The Prophet," (brother to Tecumseh, who, unlike his brother chief, was ever loyal to the British Government,) sent out his mandates to all the West to muster the tribes to a general massacre of the whites. The message was sent secretly by runners with accompanying tobacco. If the terms were acceded to, the tobacco was cut and smoked. Thus the Indians throughout the country became apprised by the Prophet's order without the knowledge of the whites. But a sudden change was observed in the conduct of the Indians. Never before were signs so ominous of evil, and matters daily assumed a more gloomy aspect. It was evident that some prompt action must be taken to avert the impending evil, and Mr. MORRISON was selected as the only one able to break up the plot. Cheerfully he accepted the dangerous mission, and accordingly started off to visit the assembled tribes. He took with him two men, paddled slowly down the river, and passed the Indians' camp. Some children playing on the bank first discovered him, and reported that "Little Englishman" (as he was called) was coming down the river. All ran out to meet him. They would speak to him if to none other. Anxious to learn if the whites were still ignorant of the plot, they asked if he had any news. "Oh, nothing," he replied carelessly, fully understanding the Indian character. "What's the news with you?" "Nothing," said they, and he began to slowly paddle his canoe. Then he paused suddenly. "Oh; yes," said he, "I do remember something. The great medicine man, the Prophet, has been killed by the Long Knives." Then he proceeded slowly down the river as though nothing had happened. He did not know this to be true, though it afterward proved so by a remarkable coincidence. However, the Indians fully believed him.

Not an hour after his return to the fort the Indians began to flock in by hundreds, and seemed anxious to become friends. The paint was removed from their faces, and they manifested their usual cordiality. They had no wish to make war on the whites, but felt bound to obey the order of the great medicine man.

Eventful as his life has been, that which most of all will immortalize his name is the fact of his being the *first white man who discovered the sources of the Mississippi River.* This honor has been generally awarded to SCHOOLCRAFT; but there are living (or were very recently) witnesses of the justness of Mr. MORRISON'S claim. The following copy of a letter, which the late Mr. MORRISON addressed to the Historical Society of Minnesota, so clearly sets forth his claim as to leave no doubt of his title to the lasting honor of this great discovery, viz:

I left Old Grand Portage in 1802, and landed at Leech Lake in September. In October I went and wintered on one of the Crow Wing streams, near its source. Our Indians were Pillagors. In 1803-4 I wintered at Rice Lake. I passed by Red Cedar Lake (now Cass Lake) and followed up the Mississippi to Cross Lake. Then followed the Mississippi up to near Elk Lake (now Itasca) the source of the great Mississippi, the portage we made to get to Rice Lake, that empties itself into the Red River, which I visited in 1804; and if the late Gen. PIKE did not lay it down as such when he came to Leech Lake, it is because he did not happen to meet me. I was at an outpost that winter. The late Gen. PIKE laid down on his map Cass Lake as the head of the Mississippi River. I did not trace any vestige of white men before to Itasca Lake. In 1811-12 I again went the same route and down Rice River to the Plains. Then I overtook a gentleman with an outfit from Mackinac, M. OTEPE, with whom I parted only at Fond-du-Lac. He took the south toward Mackinac, and I took the north to headquarters, which had been changed to Fort William from Old Grand Portage. This, I expect, will explain that I visited in 1804 and in 1811-12, Itasca and five small streams that empty into that lake.

By way of explanation why the late Gen. PIKE, in 1805, who had orders to trace the Missipi to its source, failed to do so, I must say he was stopped a little below Swan River (what is now called Pike's Rapids or Block House) by the foe, and had to proceed on foot to Leech Lake. He had to learn there where the source of the Mississippi was. He went to Cass Lake and could proceed no further. He had been told that I knew the source, but could not see me, being out on an outpost. This want of information made him commit the error. Some person, not knowing better, told him there was no river above Cass Lake. Cass Lake receives the waters of Cross Lake, and Cross Lake receives that of Itasca Lake. There are five small streams that empty into Itasca Lake. They are short, and will soon lose themselves in swamps. Rice River is a short portage, and is called the heights of land, which is the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the waters that empty into Red River and Hudson Bay. No white man can claim the discovery of the Mississippi before me, for I was the first who saw the source. Yours, &c., WILLIAM MORRISON.

It is manifest from this that neither SCHOOLCRAFT nor NICOLLET are the first discoverers of the Mississippi.

Mr. MORRISON did much to develop the vast resources of the Far West.

Career of a Southern Desperado.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 14.

The notorious thief and desperado, CURLEY, whose arrival here was noticed in our issue of yesterday, was taken to the Penitentiary on Sunday morning, and turned over to the authorities of the prison by Officers TYLER and KNOX. Our reporter visited the prison yesterday, and, by the kindness of the Superintendent, was permitted to be present when he was brought out of his cell to the office to be registered and examined. His head had been shaved, and was covered with a closely-fitting, dirty scull-cap. A ball weighing thirty-two pounds was attached to his right leg by a chain some six or eight feet in length, and heavy enough to hold an ox. His manner was quiet and very respectful to the superintendent and persons in the office. After having been registered, he was permitted to sit down and converse with the gentlemen present.

He gave his name as J. W. HOLLY, and says he was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1831, and that he is nearly thirty-six years of age. We should not judge from his appearance that he is more than twenty-five years of age, and have heard from a source entitled to credit that his name is BUD MAULSBY, and that he was born in Macon, Ga. He says that he went to school in Columbia, S. C., in the year 1851; that whilst there his father sent for him to come home; that he went, and was so badly treated by him that he ran away and went to Buffalo, N. Y. He got out of money in Buffalo, and went to race-riding for a livelihood. He says that he came to this city in 1853, and was employed as a race-rider by Major DOSWELL, whilst TOM PATTERSON was his trainer. It was his duty, when in Major DOSWELL'S employment, to exercise *Sue Washington.* He staid with him some time, and then went to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed as trainer and race-rider by JACK CHAMBERS. He staid with him eighteen months, and then went on the Mississippi River, where he followed the profession of a regular blackleg until the war broke out. At this time he was at Fort Smith, Ark. He enlisted in the army, and was scout and spy for Gen. CHALMERS, of Mississippi. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and was with Gen. JOHNSTON'S army when it surrendered. He was paroled, and came to Petersburgh. His operations were confined to that city and the railroad between there and Weldon until about the 7th of July, 1865, when he came to this city. Whilst here he had a hand in all the heavy robberies that were committed up to the time of his arrest. He committed the robbery at the Ballard House for which President NUCKOLS was arrested, and says that NUCKOLS stole the Louisiana money that was found on him from a thief to whom he had given it to sell for him. He also committed the Arlington House robbery, and was not suspected. The only "pal" he had here was JOHN SHAY, who is now in jail in Charleston, and will probably be hung. He says that he picked a pocket at the Fredericksburgh depot on one occasion, and that he was seen in the act by a police officer. The officer came up to him and told him that he had seen him do the job, and told him which pocket he had the money in. He confessed, and took the pocket-book and counted out fifty dollars of the money, and offered it to the officer to say nothing, intending, if he refused it, to shoot him and take the chance of escaping. The officer pocketed the money and let him go. He is still in the police force. He also says that after he was arrested a bond for $1,000 was sent from Washington by a boy he had trained, to be used in defending him before the Court. The money was sent to a woman in Baker's-alley with whom he lived. She gave it to a citizen doing business near the old market to get changed or sell for her, and only got back $250 of the money. The balance of the $1,000 was pocketed by the man to whom she gave it. He vows vengeance against this man when he comes out of prison. His animosity against JACKSON, who was at one time in the detective force of the city, seems to be a passion with him. He says that he has known him all his life; that he was born in Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, and commenced picking pockets at St. Mary's Market when he was a small boy, and has been a thief ever since. He saw him pick a pocket while in the detective force here. He vowed that JACKSON never should arrest him, and it was with the view of killing him that he shot TYLER, thinking if he could get rid of him that he could then turn and kill JACKSON, but his aim was bad, and he missed him. He had no idea at the time of his arrest what it was for, and thought that JACKSON, who knew of his former rascalities, wanted him for something he had done here.

His life has been one unparalleled in crime, and if the penitentiary guard does not keep a sharp watch on him he will again give them the slip. He is one of the smartest rogues we have had here for many years.

Lime Explosion—Injury to Two Children.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Aug. 15.

A serious accident happened on Monday morning last to two sons of Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON. The names of the boys are BENJAMIN and WILLIAM, aged respectively ten and thirteen years. Mr. ANDERSON had on Saturday procured a large lump of unslacked lime to use about the premises at his dwelling-house. He broke off a small piece and slacked it by pouring water upon it. This operation was observed by the two boys, who during their father's absence on Monday morning, seem to have taken it into their heads to repeat the experiment upon the whole lump.

Mr. ANDERSON had placed the lump of lime in the centre of his coal-house. His wife saw the boys go into the kitchen and get some water, but did not suspect their intention. She was soon after startled by a loud and sharp explosion, resembling that of a gun. Her first impression was that the boys had obtained a gun, and that probably one or both of them had been shot. She, however, soon ascertained that the boys had thrown or poured water on the lump of lime and that it had exploded.

One boy was thrown by the explosion out at the door of the coal-house, and the other against the wall. The faces of both were severely burned, as if with scalding water. The most dangerous injury was done to the boys' eyes by the lime thrown into them. It is feared that one of them at least will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

The lime was thrown in all directions on the wall and on the ceiling overhead. This accident shows the great danger of carelessly tampering with unslacked lime, especially when in the form of large lumps.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,**

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN **GOVERNMENT STOCKS** AND **COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.**

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	106¼	106½
Coupon, '81	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	106¼	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114½
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
5-20 Coupon, '64	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
10-40 Coupon	102¼	102¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104½	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108
Gold	148¾	148⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107½
August, 7-30	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

FOR SALE.

City Railroad Stocks Paying 10 Per Cent. Dividends. Also, Insurance Stocks, City, County, State and other Securities for Investment, all at the Lowest Market Rates.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS A SPECIALTY.
(ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.)

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of the length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 15 NEW-ST., AND No. 12 BROAD-ST., Room 20.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda via Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock ... $10,000,000
Par value of shares ... $100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 90 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 15th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, } Trustees.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by C. E. FARLEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL B. HARD, BANKER AND BROKER, NO. 6 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.
Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
Address or call on KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, PARIS.
Agents for the line of steamers from Havre to New-York.
A Register kept of Americans in Paris.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT Available in all parts of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26: and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, *Fifty* Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.
Purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A JUDGMENT RECOVERED IN the Supreme Court Dec. 9, 1861, against Nathan D. Morgan, for $412 20. Apply to JAS. ROBINSON, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 294,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 12,588
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL,
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,
J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $38.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, &C., OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And a large assortment of French Morocco Bags, Dressing-cases, &c., just received from Paris.
Wholesale and retail.
JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 36 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED!
DEMOREST'S INFALLABLE WATCH GUARD gives you perfect security, with great convenience and beauty; price 25 and 50 cents. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 473 Broadway, and all the jewelry and fancy stores. Mailed free on receipt of price.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, [illegible]

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers. D. APPLETON & CO., and [illegible] HUN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO., No. [illegible] John-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 21,
INCLUDING
5,000 dozen Shirts and Drawers,
3,000 dozen Woolen Hose and Half Hose,
1,000 dozen fancy Traveling Shirts,
300 pieces fancy Woolen Cassimeres.
Also, a choice line of BOOTS AND SHOES.
Catalogues and samples now ready.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 22,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS, SOFT HATS AND FURS,
including
100 cases Men's SOFT HATS, in great variety, direct from manufacturers, in original cases.
200 cases ladies' and misses' STRAW GOODS, VELVET TRIMMED HATS, TURBANS, &c., &c., new Fall styles.
Also,
READY-MADE FURS.
400 lots ready-made FURS, including real Mink, Fitch, Belgian Coney, French Coney, real Siberian Squirrel, blue Coney, Mink and Ladies' Squirrel Collars, Collarettes and Muffs.
Also, a full assortment of Children's FURS.
Also, a very choice assortment of Ladies' SKATING CAPS.
Also, an attractive line of Wolf and Bear ROBES.
Catalogues ready and goods exhibited early on morning of sale.
THURSDAY, Aug. 23,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 214 Bowery.
The entire balance of the Stock and Fixtures of Messrs. O. & J. MOWBRAY,
Comprising
A large assortment of CLOAKS, SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
Also,
Fixtures, consisting of MIRRORS, COUNTERS, DESKS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be found at No. 214 Bowery on morning of sale.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
8 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
8 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,085 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
35,000 pounds Iron Wire.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
108 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
193 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
503 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, manuals, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, one frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.
Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.
She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 30 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which the same are situated, all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all the benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1853, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

G. W. FREED, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, harness, &c. WEDNESDAY Aug. 22, at 11 A. M., in front of No. 255 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 8 horses, 8 light wagons, 8 sets harness, robes, whips, Sheets, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
ON WEDNESDAY, August 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 6 East Thirty-fourth-st.,
Genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, rosewood suite in green plush, green cloth window curtains, rosewood piano, made by WM. HALL & SON, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, gas chandeliers, black walnut extension dining table, marble top sideboard, black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, straw do., feather pillows, Brussels stair carpets, oilcloth, &c. &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AUG. 21, AT 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 19 East-River, 3000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo of brig "Wm. Mair," from Marseilles.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Aylett, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylett Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner, & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA LANDS—A VALUABLE farm in Orange County, on Rapidan River, 8 miles northwest from Gordonsville, junction of Centreville and Alexandria Railroad, containing 2,000 acres; 150 being choice bottom land, balance, upland; all of excellent quality and highly improved, one-half being cleared; residue valuable timber. Upon premises are a steam saw-mill, in operation, and a large quantity of sawed timber; good dwelling and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy. Apply to B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Gordonsville, Va.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 140 ACRES of fine land, good houses and outbuildings, to be sold at public auction, on the premises, at Uniontown, Middlesex County, N. J., on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, all the stock and farming utensils. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-Jersey Railroad, at 7 A. M. For particulars inquire of HUGH KEANE, No. 99 Cherry-st., corner of Oliver-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THE WALKER FARM OF 282 acres, with good dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings; well watered, and admirably adapted for a stock farm; situated at Littleton, about 4 miles from Morristown, N. J., and within 2 miles of the depot at Morris Plains. The furniture in the house can be purchased if desired. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

A NEW HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great Park, which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the county. Price $18,000. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 145 ACRES, near New-Brunswick; large and commodious buildings, land under fine state of cultivation, well watered, and everything in good order. Also, farm of 60 acres, 1 mile from depot, with good buildings; a first-rate farm. Also, a number of other farms, varying in size and price.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A fine house, six lots full of choice fruits, grapes, &c., on Wilton Hill; fine view of the City and East River, directly opposite the beautiful residence of Hon. John J. Crane. Apply to CHAS. LEACH, at Wilson's coal office, first building east side over the Harlem Bridge.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, OUTBUILDINGS, cottage and fruit house, 21 acres superior land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grapevines, choicest varieties, in good bearing, and other fruit in abundance; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson, one hour from City, $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY or Brooklyn property, a farm of 27 acres, all cultivated, with good buildings, crops, &c., 37 miles on Long Island, 3 from Northport Landing; price, $3,500.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNTRY seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NOS. 141 AND 143 8TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two lots 25x100 feet; a good four-story brick building covering rear of lots; carriage-house and 26 stalls; yard paved and in good order; water and gas. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 82 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A PRETTY TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, 4 lots in fruit and shrubbery, with stables, only 3 minutes from depot, in choice location. Price $7,500. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A three-story brick house and lot, situate on East 45th-st., near 2d-av. Immediate possession. Price $10,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATE houses, with or without possession, in good locations. Also, two four-story houses on 60th-st., near the Central Park, between 4th and Lexington avs., south side. Must be sold cheap. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

$40,000.—FIRST-CLASS AND FINELY furnished four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, 22x60x100, frescoed and complete order; 37th-st., Murray Hill; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS OF 30 AND 35 acres, $4,000 and $5,500, 19 miles from New-York; good buildings, choice fruit.
JOHN M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ⅜ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOMELY furnished house on Lee-av., between Ross and Rodney sts., 19th Ward, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of W. C. DEWEY, corner Essex and Division sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 310 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st. and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains, three miles from Tarrytown, will receive a few boarders; home comforts, perfect health, liberal table, modern improvements; horses and carriages, 40 acres of park land. Apply between 12 and 3 of B. B. R. NARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHAS. DE REVEVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired. City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. BING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1866.
ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH J. CROUCH, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d day of November, 1852, for an improvement in machines for drilling stone, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of November, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent-office with a paper containing this notice.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

LAWYERS.—A COMMON LAWYER DESIRES a position as an assistant. Address LAWYER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and, at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.
CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE on parlor, second and third floors; private table. Those only who are willing to pay for very superior accommodations are respectfully referred to the large and commodious houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

ROOMS.—A RARE CHANCE—A VERY HANDsome airy well furnished second story, consisting of four rooms, may be had by a suitable party for the Fall and Winter; board in the family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, WITH BOARD; FOUR handsome rooms, partly furnished, to a responsible party of four or five adults; also a suite furnished on parlor floor; references. Call, for one week, at No. 60 Hammond-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO YOUNG GENTS, in a private family, with room and bedroom, gas, bath, &c. Address, with particulars and terms, K. M. R., Box 142 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, at No. 62 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in suites or singly; location unsurpassed.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR housekeeping and two bedrooms, No. 89 Hudson-st., to let, together or separate.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights; near Wall-street ferry; families and gents can find suites and single rooms, with board, at reduced prices. D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HIGH-STOOP house above 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; will pay about $25,000 cash; must have all modern improvements, and be well built. Address Box No. 864 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR $9,000 TO $12,000 a neat three-story high-stoop house in good repair; location, 14th to 34th sts. and 3d to 8th avs. Address C. G. T., New-York University. None but principals need apply.

HOUSES WANTED—TWO-THIRDS IN CASH and one-third in merchandise suitable for builders, for houses in this City or Brooklyn. Inquire of DANIEL GARRISON, No. 197 8th-av.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, soups, game, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 37 Front-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day or week as seamstress and assistant dressmaker; understands finishing dresses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call at No. 121 West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, housework; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, porters, &c.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish young woman a situation as first-class seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid; operates on a machine; good references. City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION OUT OF THE CITY, for a thoroughly competent and trustworthy English woman, to take entire charge of an infant or invalid; up the North River preferred; first-class references. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 65 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required. Call at No. 101 West 27th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as first-class cook; if required would assist with the washing; has City or country reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL-RECommended English Protestant girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Inquire at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; City references given, at 4[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A SITuation; has first-class City reference; is an excellent cook. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at R. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without children, as coachman or take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; is a good careful driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; has had seven years experience in this City as coachman and is a first-rate milker; the best of City references can be given from my present employer. Address, for one week, P. C., Box 35 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and plain gardener. Has ten years' experience in the care and dressing of horses, and thoroughly understands his business. Country preferred. The best of City references. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife without family; the man is a thorough, practical gardener in all its branches; the wife to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from last employer. Address B. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address EDWARD, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE REspectable man as coachman or groom, or take care of a team of road horses; thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference from his last place. Call or address No. 143 East 16th-st., in the private stable; no objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD EXPErienced gardener, who understands hot and cold graperies, kitchen and flower gardening, with good reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for C. N.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American coachman and groom; is out of employment and wants work; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALFRED, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH gardener; understands his business, and will be found a valuable servant; a permanent situation more than big wages wanted. Call or address SCOTCHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman or gardener; he is a good vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and can make himself useful in every way; has good references. Address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and is also a competent farmer. Address J. M., at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS UNDER-GARdener by a young man who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; has the best recommendations from his last employer. Address A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; has been eight years in the business; is a first-class driver and groom; good City reference; wages moderate. Address T. S., No. 421 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses, and is willing and not afraid to work; the best of reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a sober, steady man; has eight years' reference. Apply at J. W. Wilson's livery stable, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., for J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who is willing to make himself useful at any employment that is permanent. Address, for two days, M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 139 11th-st., corner 5th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF really first-class servants, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., English, American, Irish, Scotch, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A LADY DESIRES A REFINED COMPANION to remain with her during the absence of her husband; a good home in the country will be given, but no compensation; no servants wanted. Address immediately E. P. W., Box No. 773 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business, (single or married, if without incumbrances,) to take care of a small place and groom a horse, &c. Apply, only with references, Major THOMPSON, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av.

COMPOSITORS AND PROOF-READER.—WANTED—Thirty good book compositors, some able to do French work, two jobbers, and one good proof-reader; steady work. JOHN G. SHEA, No. 80 Centre-st.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstand glove-making, to assist in starting the manufacture of woolen gloves. Address R. H., Norwalk, Conn.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INdustrious young man accustomed to warehouse work, pressing sheets, counting paper, &c. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, SCOTCH or German preferred, to take care of children, in Orange, N. J. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at bookstore No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a cloth jobbing house.
A. G. HYDE & CO., No. 63 Reade-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM, one who understands the care of horses. Call at No. 92 Greene-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FIRST-class residence on Fordham Heights, three acres of land, with abundance of fruit, hot and cold water in the house; would rent the furniture. Apply to BENTON & WILLIS, No. 84 Leonard-st., or on H. CAPEN, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FROM $250 to $400, on 33d and 35th sts., between 4th and 6th avs., to private families. Inquire of HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

A SMALL OFFICE, HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for a doctor, or any light genteel business. Lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply to C. M. BROCKWAY, No. 718 Broadway.

FLOOR FIVE ROOMS TO LET IN YORKville. All the furniture requisite for housekeeping for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. J., No. 72 East 83d-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—THE first story and basement of No. 551 Broadway. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 37 Pine-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, FRONT BASEMENT, of high-stoop, brown-stone house, one door from Broadway—No. 27 East 21st-st.; also rich furnished extension room.

BASEMENT STORE AND BACK ROOM, also work-shop in the rear, to let, in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, 34 William-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 185 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

TWO FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET for housekeeping, if desired. Inquire two days at No. 389 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, under the name and firm of COLE & RUTTER.
ALBERT COLE.
JNO. F. RUTTER, JR.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. MOORE in our firm ceases from this date.
J. A. DURBROW & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. [illegible]
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Nov. [illegible]

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon ... $130 | Lower Saloon ... $[illegible]
Second class ... $[illegible]

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERRETTE KA[illegible] & CO., Agents in Paris.

PASSENGERS PER JAVA ARE REQUESTED to be on board at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 22d instant. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ... LAMARIE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO ... about ... 1st September
FLORIDA ... about ... 1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK ... Thompson ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN ... Grogan ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA ... Lewis ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA ... Prowse ... SATURDAY, Sept. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 125 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.
NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 29
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI ... Aug. 22
ALEPPO ... Sept. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown ... $35 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, R. [illegible], Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 30th August
ATLANTIC, O. [illegible], Commander, 3,000 tons ... 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $35, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 12.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin* ... $90 | Steerage† ... $35
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 40
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 50
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
*Payable in gold.
†Payable in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
IOWA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $75; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $[illegible].
For further information apply at the company's offices, FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, E. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the superb side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship RAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 21st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 5.
From Panama, [illegible]
From Colon (Aspinwall), July 13.
Arriving at New-York, July 21.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 46 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 25 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. BEALY, Agent, Panama.
New-York, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	33 00	Mobile	51 00
Albany	33 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	33	Mobile	51 25
Columbus	33	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer FLAMBEAU will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$39 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	[illegible]	Mobile	[illegible]

and New-Orleans [illegible]
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail line of first-class steamships. The A 1 steamship GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, master, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 229 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Takes place THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Those who have no tickets can get supplied at the following landings on the above morning, residing in New-York: East River, at 7½ o'clock; Peck-slip at [illegible]; the barge, foot of [illegible]; from 7 to 8 o'clock A. M. See bills for further particulars. Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. A. DALLY, Secretary.
N. B.—Should it rain the excursion will be postponed.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive [illegible]

A [illegible] CLAIM OFFICE, NO. 7 [illegible]

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. [illegible] also widows of 2 and 3 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and [illegible] steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. Y. FRANKS, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 6:15 P. M.
Returning the Express and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. boat from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 49, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamer ESCORT, Capt. J. E. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 50 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 75 cents.) Freight—light bbls. [illegible] cents; [illegible] bbls. 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.	Sunday,	19,	2 P. M.
Sunday,	19,	8 A. M.	Monday,	20,	2 P. M.
Monday,	20,	10 A. M.	Tuesday,	21,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	21,	11 A. M.	Wednesday,	22,	3 P. M.
Wednesday,	22,	11½ A. M.	Thursday,	23,	4 P. M.
Thursday,	23,	12½ A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York Daily Times, at No. 102 West-st., No. 73 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st. and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. DONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 39 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 28 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:30 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:30 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line, CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼; Dey-st., 9½, 12½, and 3½; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 42 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 200 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:15 A. M. and 1:15, 4:25, 5:20 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15, 4:25, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the [illegible], wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM GREENwich Conn., on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, 1866, a bright bay horse, 5 years old, white spot in the forehead; a silver-plated harness, with Dutch collar, and somewhat worn; also an enamel-cloth, open, shifting-top, square-body buggy, the body about 6½ inches high, with three long panels on each side of the body, [illegible] out of each corner, with leather boot under the seat, and on the boot; fancy striping around the centre of the boot, and plated ornaments in the centre of the boot and under the seat; some portions of the boot were creased in diamonds; the boot had been painted; the dash [illegible] an iron rail, with collars in the centre, [illegible] no apron to the dash; [illegible] patent axles; the buggy was painted black. [illegible] information to [illegible] CARPENTER, No. 309 Mulberry-st., or to JOHN DAYTON, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A PORTMONNAIE, containing between $70 and $80, in or near Delmonico's or Doubet's, corner of Broadway and 10th-st. A satisfactory reward will be given to the finder on leaving it at the office of R. W. HUBBELL, No. 48 Wall-st.
Monday, August 20th, 1866.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, about 3 o'clock, in Park-row, between the Times Office and Beekman-st., a SLEEVE BUTTON with patent fastening. Leave at the subscription desk in Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME DE COLAN IS THE ONLY true clairvoyant to consult on business, absent friends, love, matrimony. No matter what your troubles, you will be relieved by calling on her at No. 4 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

ASTONISHING.—MME. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. [illegible] Houston-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cts.; gents $1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, No. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day-School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 21 and 23 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The [illegible] annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination. For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 13. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 28th academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 260 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications. Until that time, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,[illegible] General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, [illegible] Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. G. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The [illegible] year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 10. All the pupils speak French; English, Spanish, and many German. Circulars—Broadway, No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. [illegible]. Associate Principals CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF [illegible] Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 18. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 3 East 34th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DURBE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address G. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. [illegible], will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTRE.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 24, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys. Fall term commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE [illegible] HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. [illegible]. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 27 and 29 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Inclusive classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD A. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth academic year of this institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors secure a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, as evinced by a marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the past year, will be sustained by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISSES GALES' MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 112 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 20. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY S. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 58 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS, NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 37TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL. TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE, Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, New-York.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 192 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 33 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 52d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. Established 1840. A limited number of pupils received. Individual instruction. Notice.—The regular charges for tuition will be resumed and full session commenced Sept. 3. Until that time gentlemen are privileged to enter for the Fall course at the half prices of the former season.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS under 15 taken and prepared for business, college, West Point and naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, swimming, [illegible] practiced. Extensive grounds for sports. [illegible] PECK, Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., a home school for good boys; references, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Smith, Randolph & Co. For catalogues address [illegible] LONG, A. M., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, EXPERIenced teachers, residing on the Hudson and receiving a few boys to educate, have vacancies for two pupils. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address CHARLES MOASE, Rhinecliff, New-York.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seltzer, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 4. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 25 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

CENTRAL PARK NORMAL MUSICAL Conservatory, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av. J. J. WATSON, Agent.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn.—reopens Sept. 19.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. E., Box [illegible], Vermont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, "THE SERAPEUM," [illegible] C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS [illegible] J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher of experience [illegible] Box No. [illegible], Times Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY in West Virginia, a teacher [illegible] MARY J. CONWAY, [illegible], West Va.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A CHURCHwoman, a thorough teacher of the piano and sacred music, in a young ladies' school in the country. Address Box No. 294 Middletown, Conn.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING English, French and music desires a situation in school or family; good references. Box No. 107 Auburn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, PURCHASED AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE, is the entire COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING, THE GREAT LION SLAYER, consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMI, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS, NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS, slain by this [illegible] Hunter during FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA, and made historic by his reckless daring.
A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON has been added in which to exhibit these GREAT CURIOSITIES WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
[illegible] NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing [illegible] portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been secured.
IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM, ANOTHER CHANGE! ANOTHER CHANGE!
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX, MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX, THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN NEW CHARACTERS, NEW CHARACTERS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8.
The great Comic Pantomime entitled THE GOLDEN AXE.
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To conclude with the [illegible] Pantomime of the [illegible]
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 195 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT, ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just arrived, the greatest assortment of MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO. Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the HANLON BROTHERS, THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK, including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 21, at 8 o'clock, THE SIXTY-SIXTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Frankfurter Schuetzen" ... Hamm
2. Overture—"William Tell" ... Rossini
3. Waltz—"Soldiers' Dances" ... Lanner
4. Selection—"Bridge of Sighs" ... Offenbach
5. Overture—"Idomeneo" ... Mozart
6. Lied—"Ich wollte meine Liebe" ... Mendelssohn
7. Allegretto from the 8th symphony, (by request) ... Beethoven
8. Selection—"Der Freischutz" ... Weber
9. Fantasie—"Dissolving Views," in 4 tableaux ... Lumbye
10. Waltz—"Village Swallows" ... Strauss
11. Galop—"Fools" ... Gungl

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.
WEDNESDAY—A BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.
A match race for $200 will come off on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock, half mile heats, between SKYLARK and SECAUCUS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will. All those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, [illegible] Marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 52d-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 5th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses, which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond redemption [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AND FURNITURE TO LET—[illegible] House, Oswego, N. Y., with bulk of furniture; rent $[illegible] per month; possession given Sept. 1. [illegible] house is now well filled with boarders. Apply promptly to [illegible], Oswego, N. Y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address R. M., Post-office Box No. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. WM. STUART.
Stage Manager ... Mr. J. G. HANLEY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of the great Comedian, JOHN BROUGHAM.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, EIGHTH NIGHT of JOHN BROUGHAM'S MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA, entitled O'DONNELL'S MISSION, presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain ... T. E. Morris
The Abbe [illegible] ... C. Walcot, Jr.
[illegible]
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, AND FOURTH NIGHT OF THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN ... MR. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled THE GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, E. T. Ringgold, J. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rose Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great [illegible] JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER ... Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1866.
TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND REPRESENTATION.
Continuation of thronged audiences.
THE ENCHANTING FAIRY SPECTACLE. ELABORATE AND GLITTERING PAGEANT. THE HIGHLY ROMANTIC LEGEND. THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
with the charming Fairy Stars, THE WEBB SISTERS.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel," and duetts, MISS ADA WEBB; LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter, MISS EMMA WEBB. Messrs. E. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, R. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. RECLA, with Pas Seul, MISS THERESA WOOD, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Tellis, Miss A. Gordon, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.
Performance commencing with A DELIGHTFUL PROTEAN PIECE. THE WEBB SISTERS appearing in various characters, songs, dances and duetts.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor ... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK, First time in this theatre of the magnificent drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.
The cast embraces the names of Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belford Ryan, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, AND THE WHOLE COMPANY.
With the drama of ALICE MAY.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
HENRY DRAPER ... Director.
This elegant Opera House will be reopened for the Autumn season of American and Italian Opera on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 23 and 25, and will be produced Rossini's masterwork, "IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA," by the following distinguished Italian artists:
Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, Prima Donna.
Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARA, Tenore.
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, Baritone.
Signor NICOLO BARILI, Basso.
Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.
Box office open at Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's on and after Tuesday, 21st.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 838 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they can confidently guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A TWO MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes for sale at No. [illegible] near 4th-av., Patterson's storage-rooms; elaborately finished, best City makers, five years' warranty, overstrung bass, full iron frame, carved legs, &c., will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., for four days.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 64 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST WHO IS ALSO competent to act as leader of a choir in a Baptist church. Address MUSIC, Box No. 130 Times Office, stating terms.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATION.
C. TAYLOR,
(Formerly No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,)
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
Where he has now a large stock of
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS, &c.
My friends and the public are respectfully invited to give me a call at the new store.
C. TAYLOR.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1866.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. [illegible] To the Defendant, [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 13, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 16th day of July, 1866. Dated July 17, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[50 cent Internal Revenue Stamp on original.]
jy17-law6wT*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, 20 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 61 Cedar-st., two doors west of William.

A NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY, also an A No. 1 top wagon. Sold at a bargain at CROSSMON'S stable, 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SORREL HORSE, KIND and gentle in saddle or harness. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 86 Broadway.

A NEW LIGHT JAGGER WAGON—SEAT four persons, shifting seats, sold at a bargain, at DAVIS & RICHMOND'S, No. 185 South-st., near Peck-slip.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, VERY LIGHT, jump-seat rockaway. Address, stating price, B., [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Conflagration in Jersey City—The Family on the Canal-Boat Reported Safe—Only Three Lives Known to Have Been Lost—Eighteen Vessels Destroyed—The Losses—The Latest Particulars To-day.

Yesterday from early morning the ferry-boats were thronged with those attracted to the scene of conflagration. Hundreds of people residing far out the City, advised by the clouds of smoke that arose from the burning mass and floated away northward, that New-York or its neighborhood must be the scene of a disastrous fire, came in yesterday on the cars and hastened to the scene. The schooner, the explosion on which was the origin of the fire, had burned itself out, its still undestroyed contents of oil giving way at last to the surrounding waters. All around where the ruin of the schooner sank, the green crude oil lay upon the water, and among it half-burned staves, pieces of blackened spars, and a number of barrels which seemed still to sustain their freight of dangerous fluid. The wharves here and there were still burning, tugs with hose being employed to quench the jets of fire that darted out every now and then from the most unlikely places.

The wrecks of the *Watjen* and *Free Trade* were yet on fire, the flames being kept under by engines on board the tugboats on the river. It was impossible to ascertain how much, if any, of the cargoes of these vessels can be saved; it was hoped, however, that the smouldering flames would be got under in a few hours, and the property confined to the lower holds rescued from further destruction.

Out on the area once covered by the great petroleum shed the iron hoops of the oil barrels are gathered into huge heaps, forming a strange feature of the ruin, and indicative in a remarkable degree of the extent of the fire, and the value of the property in oil destroyed. No feature, however, of the results of the disaster seems to strike those who visit the scene so forcibly as the appearance of the *débris* of the consumed railway cars.

The ponderous wheels of cast iron lie upon one another half melted; some of them are withered up into shapeless lumps, others have melted right down into heaps of dross and cinders, like the refuse of a smelting furnace. The wrought iron axles, couplings, ties, bolts and other appointments of the cars are writhed and twisted into all manner of contorted shapes, making it difficult to understand how the agency of fire alone could produce such strange results. A hundred blacksmiths with their sledges hard at work for a week, with glowing furnaces, could not have succeeded in giving such evidences of destructive strength.

Heaps of rubbish half saturated with oil still smoulder near the wharves. From end to end the scene is one of the most complete devastation that has ever followed a fire, for among it all there is not a solitary brick or beam to give a partial value to the ruin. Nothing saved of all the wreck unless it be the cotton rescued from the thieves by the men of the *Cuyahoga* and that which may possibly be found in the hulls of the yet unextinguished vessels.

The name of the unknown canal-boat burned, and on board of which it was supposed six or eight human beings lost their lives, is the *Dick Dean*, owned by Mr. Mills, of New-York, proprietor of the grain elevators. The boat had been hauled into the slip on Saturday night for the purpose of taking in a load of grain.

John P. Amy, steward of the ill-fated schooner *Alfred Barrett*, states that he saw and conversed with the Captain of the canal-boat *Dick Dean* soon after the fire broke out. The Captain informed Amy that he saved himself by jumping overboard, and clinging to one of the spiles under the pier until rescued. At that time he supposed his family were burned to death. It subsequently turned out that the wife of the Captain, together with her children and the servant girl, left the boat without his knowledge, and went to New-York to visit some friends.

The German, Henry Khrull, who was blown up on the *Alfred Barrett*, is still alive, and there is a possibility that he may recover. He is a single man with no relatives in this country, and only a sister in Germany.

At the time of the explosion of the schooner, Arthur W. Wilton, one of the crew, was standing on the deck of the vessel, and was blown high into the air, enveloped in a sheet of flame, and, falling upon the pier, was burned to ashes.

During yesterday and last night the river pirates hovered around in great force, ready to pick up cotton and other articles on which they could lay their thieving hands, and some of them were exceedingly bold in their operations. The entire available Police of Jersey City were on duty at the scene of conflagration, and rendered invaluable aid in the protection of property. A number of them were detailed, and patrolled the river in small boats, to keep off the river thieves. J. W. Pangborn, President of the Hudson River Police Commissioners, was present nearly the entire day, assisting Chief McManus in directing the operations of the force.

At the time the fire broke out the wind was blowing from the northwest, but in a few minutes thereafter it veered around to the southwest. But for this fortunate circumstance, the immense freight and passenger depots, ferry-houses and piers of the New-York and Erie Railway Company would have been swept away by the devouring element.

As soon as the ship *D. H. Watjen* caught fire, the entire crew deserted her. Capt. Zeuilicher, who was crossing over the ferry at the time the fire broke out, offered the sum of $10,000 to have the vessel towed out into the stream in safety. Two towboats were attached to her, but were unable to move the vessel in consequence of the low tide.

NAMES OF VESSELS DESTROYED, LOSSES, ETC.

The bark *Free Trade*, of Boston, valued at about $80,000. She had on board 50 hhds. of tobacco for the Italian Government, valued at $10,000.

The ship *D. H. Watjen*, Capt. Zeuilicher, of Bremen, owned by D. H. Watjen & Co., Bremen. Total loss; valued at $100,000; insured abroad. The cargo consisted of 1,117 hhds. of tobacco for the Italian Government, and was valued at about $223,000.

The schooner *Alfred Barrett*, of Barnstable, Mass. Loss about $6,000.

The canal-boat *Dick Dean*, owned by Mr. Mills, New-York City. Loss about $3,000.

LIGHTERS LOST.

The *Lilly*, owned by E. H. Valentine, Superintendent of the Tobacco Dock, and Capt. Andrew Cassidy.

The *Orleans*, owned by James Cassidy, New-York, Captain.

The *Three Marys*, owned by Heinrich & Somers, Jersey City.

The *Quaker*, owned by Capt. Chas. Petersen, New-York.

The *Enterprise*, owned by Capt. Gonzales, New-York.

The *Ann Eliza*, owned by Todd & Raymond, New-York.

The *Shares*, owned by Beardsley, Summer & Co., New-York.

The schooner lighter *Ceres*, owned by H. Harwood and others; she had on board 100 hhds. of tobacco, owned by the Italian Government, and valued at $28,000.

The *Adelia*, owned by John Dougherty, New-York.

The *President*, owned by the Captain and William Dickson.

The *Ellen*, owned by Bedell & Co., New-York.

The *Ekrs*, a tankboat, with seven car loads of oil on board; vessel owned by Cozans & Co., New-York.

The *Exchange*, owned by E. G. Kelley, of the New-York Oil Works, and the Captain.

The total number of hogsheads of tobacco destroyed was 1,297, valued at $328,450.

There were 385 bales of cotton, valued at $77,000, about half of which was saved in a damaged condition. It was owned by Fayman & Co., No. 166 Front-street, New-York, and was fully insured in New-York offices.

On the tobacco dock was fifty hogsheads of confiscated molasses belonging to the Government, which was destroyed.

Messrs. A. S. Jarvis & Co., lessees of the tobacco docks, loss on sheds and materials on the pier, $20,000; insured for $5,000.

Mr. Valentine's loss in sheds, &c., on the oil docks, $10,000; partly insured in New-York offices.

The oil pier and tobacco pier, each 860 feet in length, totally destroyed, were owned by Morris Ketchum & Co. Cost $160,000. Partly insured.

The loss of the Erie Railway Company is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000.

The total loss of the thirteen lighters is about $25,000.

It is reported that the Erie Railway Company will not allow that locality to be used again for the storage of oil.

Norwegian Statistics.

The Board of [illegible] yesterday received a very handsomely printed [illegible] pamphlets, containing [illegible] tistics of Norway for the year 1865. They were accompanied with the following note:

LEGATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, ELLIOTT'S MILLS P. O., MD., Aug. 17, 1866.

To the Health Department, New-York City:

Agreeably to instructions received from the Royal Norwegian Department of the Interior, the Legation has the honor to present to the Health Department the enclosed copy of the official statistics of Norway, published in 1865. Respectfully,

Baron DE WETTERSTEDT, Envoy Extraordinary.

CHOLERA.

Abatement of Cholera in the City—The Epidemic in its Progress North, South, East and West—Its Abatement in Europe—Its Ravages in England—Letter from Bavaria—Passengers—Cholera Quarantine at Cuban Ports—Fresh Air, &c.

Of the eight cases of cholera, reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday, four resulted in death. There seems to be a decided improvement in the condition of the public health. This is indicated by the reports on the daily bulletin at the Sanitary Superintendent's office and in those of the several cholera hospitals. The following is the list of yesterday's cases:

BULLETIN.

Bernard Flannery, aged fifty, Ireland, No. 285½ West-street. Died August 20.

Augustine McGahl, aged five, United States, No. 43 Marion-street. Died August 19.

Bartholomew Coughlin, aged fourteen, tobacco worker, No. 66 Trinity-place. Died August 20.

Isabella Dawson, aged seventeen, Ireland, single, No. 327 East Ninth-street. Died August 19.

Catherine Crow, aged thirty, Ireland, married, No. 426 West Fifty-second-street. Improving.

Thomas Crow, aged 6, son of the above, in collapse.

Woman at No. 1952 Third-avenue.

John Brophy, No. 38 James-street, sent to hospital.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of Battery Hospital up to yesterday morning:

Remaining in hospital last report	12
Admitted since	2
Total	14
Died	1
Remaining on Aug. 20	13

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The latest report from Red House Hospital is as follows:

Remaining at last report	9
Discharged	4
Remaining in Hospital Aug. 20	5

WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The report of the Ward's Island Hospital for Aug. 19 is as follow:

Remaining on Aug. 18	8
Admitted since	1
Total	9
Died	2
Remaining	7

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

Aug. 19—Francis Brady, aged 59, No. 38 Lewis-street; time of illness, 15 hours.

Aug. 19—John Broderick, aged 56, No. 254 West Twenty-ninth-street; time of illness, 10 hours.

Aug. 19—Augustus McGrail, aged 5, No. 43 Marion-street; time of illness, 8 hours.

Aug. 19—Isabella Dawson, aged 17, No. 327 Ninth-street; time of illness, 15 hours.

Aug. 20—Mary Lang, aged 11, No. 417 West Fifty-second-street; time of illness, 15 hours.

MORTALITY FOR LAST WEEK.

The number of deaths from cholera for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, was 145.

SUMMARY OF FACTS.

One of the most interesting documents written in connection with the operations of the Board of Health is the summary of facts, embracing a general review of the cholera fields of the world, addressed to the President of the Board by Dr. E. Harris, in his capacity as Corresponding Secretary. We present the following review, which will be read with interest, as it contains a collection of facts connected with the passing history of the cholera epidemic, at various points where it seems to have been most formidable in its attacks:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Aug. 20, 1866.

SIR: The Corresponding Secretary submits the following summary of facts, which practically interest the sanitary authorities respecting the progress of the present visitation of Asiatic cholera:

In former notes upon this epidemic the fact appears that cholera rapidly overleaped seas and countries in its approach to our country, and that its presence was not felt in Great Britain this year until it had planted itself upon this side of the Atlantic, and that, without intermediate steps or long delays cholera showed itself at Cincinnati, Louisville, Tybee Island and Savannah, and upon military transports on the Mississippi and in Galveston harbor. During the past ten days the epidemic has made sad havoc at

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,

in the former city destroying from sixty to ninety lives daily, and in the latter great centre of Western commerce fastening itself upon a wide area of the town and presenting a very threatening aspect. St. Louis has many overcrowded and filthy quarters occupied by the ignorant poor, and is still flanked by a series of undrained and stagnant pools to which the ravages of the previous epidemics were justly attributed. Confinement of the disease to the poor quarters of that city is now impossible. Cincinnati has an admirable system of sewerage, but suffers enormously from local evils that favor cholera. Chicago and several towns upon the Western railway lines confess the presence of cholera. The suddenness and circumstances of its appearance in each locality give probability to the opinion that Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans furnished the first Western and Southwestern centres of dissemination. The first cases, of which we have evidence, originated in companies of military recruits from New York at Louisville, and near New Orleans.

RICHMOND, VA.,

stoutly denied the presence of cholera until the 15th inst., when the city papers wisely accepted the opinion of the Sanitary officers and gave timely admonitions. The soldiers at Camp Jackson on the west side, and the crowded negro quarters in Shockoe valley, at the northeast of the city, have given the first victims. From Tybee Island cholera made an easy journey to Savannah, where, for a fortnight past, it makes but little headway. We may hope that with its park-like and clean streets that city will not suffer severely.

NEW-ORLEANS IS SUFFERING

severely in the French and negro quarters where the streets are narrow and badly paved, and dwellings crowded. From that city we hear the cholera has reached the chief towns along the river for 1,200 miles northward. The ravages of the epidemic and the extent of its dissemination will undoubtedly be greatly influenced by the sanitary measures that are beginning to be resorted to on the river boats and in towns, cities, and railway centres, along all the great western routes. Constant cleanliness and the universal daily use of the copperas and coal-tar disinfectants will do much to stay this plague.

PREPARATIONS IN OTHER PLACES.

Boston, Providence, Newark, Baltimore, and the inland cities of New York and Pennsylvania, are keeping in a good state of readiness to combat the epidemic if it should gain foothold in them. The City of Elizabeth continues free from the scourge that was broken so promptly by active measures. The complete record of the several outbreaks—all traced to a single person—has been transmitted to us, and is herewith placed in your hands. New Jersey had a State Sanitary Commission actively at work, and in constant communication with us in New York. Philadelphia has felt the epidemic slightly. Her population is distributed over an area of 106 square miles, and can be amply protected. But New York crowds nearly a million of people upon less than 30 square miles. The crowding and sanitary wants in particular districts, and of the poorer classes, is scarcely equalled in the world. At the present moment cholera is localized only in a few such quarters, and only among the neglected classes. Every movement of the epidemic is watched more closely than a lurking foe in arms.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Upon the Continent of Europe the epidemic has begun to abate at Amiens and Antwerp; but in Paris, St. Petersburg and several interior towns it has continued to increase its ravages.

THE EPIDEMIC IN LONDON.

In England its fatal march is justly creating alarm. The eastern parishes of London have become extensively infected. The disease was planted in that section early in Summer, and in July it gained headway; from 14 fatal cases the first week, 30 in second week, 346 in third week, to 904 the week ending July 28. A record of these individual cases and localities has been kindly forwarded to us by the Registrar-General. He says that 811 of the victims (more than eight-ninths of the entire number) occurred in the eastern section of that city, upon only one-fourteenth of the area, and in but one-seventh the population of the whole metropolis. The sanitary history of that outbreak is full of practical lessons. Vigorous efforts are made to subdue it, and to prevent its spread; but in an unguarded place and at an unguarded hour the pestilence gained a mastery. The following order of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council is being rigidly enforced, but it came late:

"That the Vestry or Board shall, in dwellings where cholera or diarrhœa exists, cause proper disinfectants to be used in sufficient quantities to disinfect the discharges from the sick, and the bedding, clothing and other things thereby infected, and everything which they find incapable of being speedily disinfected, shall be forthwith destroyed."

CHOLERA ELSEWHERE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool and several large towns in England are reported successful in their vigilant application of sanitary measures at each outbreak and every case. It is still believed that the British islands may be saved from a general sweep of the epidemic. The confidence in active preventive measures is strengthened by the present experience. In his note upon the cholera in London the last week in July, the Registrar-General says: "The people of East London want help. The administrative work has not been organized with sufficient promptitude, and is not carried on with sufficient energy. The medical men have no rest, and with the health officers are nobly doing their duty; brave men, ready to lay down their lives [illegible] The people are helping each other, the women [illegible] in front, and none shrinking from danger. There is no desertion of children, husbands, wives, fathers or mothers from fear." The good policy of showing the people wherein dangers as well as safety for them may be found prevents panic.

[illegible] AT HOME.

In New-York and Brooklyn it is manifest that the chief sources of danger from the epidemic are in abeyance. But in the more neglected and crowded quarters of both cities, and in suburban villages, there must be unceasing watchfulness of the individual cases and local causes. Nine cities are now visited with as great safety to health, as almost any cities on the globe. Respectfully, E. HARRIS, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, M. B. H.

QUARANTINE AT CUBA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HAVANA, Aug. 8, 1866.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

SIR: The Governor-General of the Island, under date of yesterday, advised me that having official information of the existence of Asiatic cholera in various places of the United States, he has declared all ports in the United States to be "foul," and vessels arriving from them at ports of this island will be subjected to the most vigorous quarantine.

This determination has been taken after the arrival of the steamship *Hendrick Hudson* from Philadelphia in five days. She was ordered into observation for five days. Vessels ordered here into regular quarantine will have to ride it at Mariel, an outpost some 40 miles to the westward of Havana, where preparations are being made for the reception and care of sick passengers, &c.

The state of the public health here has undergone no change since the date of my last communication. Please to cause the contents of this dispatch to be published for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Respectfully, your obed't servant, THOMAS SAVAGE, Acting Consul General.

STATEMENT OF THE BAVARIA PASSENGERS.

The following letter from the cabin passengers on board the steamship *Bavaria*, protesting against the strict exactions of quarantine, only shows that it is frequently inconvenient to be placed under circumstances which render obedience to the law a matter of no choice. If the passengers of the *Bavaria* had been allowed to come up to the City unconditionally, and fresh cases of cholera had broken out everywhere in their track, the whole community would have charged criminal neglect on the part of the Health Officer and the Board of Health. It is the resolution of the Board at its last meeting was, that the *Bavaria* remain at quarantine ten days after the occurrence of the last case of cholera on board:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, cabin passengers on board the steamer *Bavaria*, beg leave to submit to the Press and the public of New-York a statement regarding their health and general condition of the above ship, hoping that this may tend to relieve the said passengers of a further and onerous quarantine. It has been correctly stated in the Press that three cholera cases had occurred and proved fatal on board during the passage, and that those cases happened exclusively among the steerage passengers. Now we beg to state that the health of the cabin passengers, fifty-two in number, has been from the beginning to this present moment perfectly good, which statement is verified by the inspecting quarantine physician; also, that the health of the steerage passengers, as well as the general condition of the ship is most satisfactory. In order to avoid further danger the steerage passengers have been removed to another ship, and the cabin passengers, mostly citizens of the United States, left on board the *Bavaria*; all in excellent health, separated from their families and vocations. A quarantine of this kind must necessarily create sickness instead of preventing it, and we, therefore, hope and trust that the Press and the public of New-York will coincide with our views, that it is wrong to subject a ship in excellent condition, regarding cleanliness, with 52 passengers in good health, to a longer and most rigorous quarantine, which can only tend, as before said, toward creating instead of preventing sickness.

The cabin passengers on board the steamer *Bavaria*: Peter Gintz, Belville, Ill.; William Ehrhards, New-York; A. Bayer, Baltimore; B. Horwitz, New-York; Peter Wolf, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Committee.

Aug. 18, 1866.

FRESH AIR AS A PREVENTIVE.

Dr. L. W. Lewis proclaims that fresh air is the best preventive of cholera extant. He says if people will only keep their windows open night and day, giving fresh air a fair chance to fill their lungs and ventilate their apartments and purify their clothing, they run little danger from cholera. He writes: "The great point is to induce people to sleep with their windows open, in cool weather as well as warm. If necessary, put on additional clothing, but above all things have fresh air." Dr. Frank Hamilton, who, when the cholera broke out on Blackwell's Island, kept the people out of doors all day, and the windows of their rooms open all night, and thus in five days checked the ravages of the disease, adds his testimony to that of Dr. Lewis, and says: "The man who can persuade the poor people that with plenty of air they are secure against cholera, will do much." Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, so well known in this community as a physician of great skill, and scientific attainments, also indorses Dr. Lewis by saying: "God's oxygen is essential to life and one of the best antidotes to disease." We therefore urge upon one and all to sleep with your windows open.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The official returns of yesterday show an apparent decrease of cholera cases, while at the same time the proportion of deaths is greater than heretofore. Nine cases are reported, of which seven died. The following is the list:

Joanna Reynolds, aged 50, No. 91 Pearl-street. Died 20th.

George O'Brien, aged 2 years, No. 171 Douglass-street. Died 18th.

John Eagan, No. 36 John-street. Died 20th.

Thomas Grogan, aged 60, No. 9 Summit-street. (Condition not stated.)

Charles Mann, No. 75 Hamilton-avenue. (Condition not stated.)

Joseph T. Toner, corner of Van Brunt and Tremont streets. Died 19th.

Julia Toner, same residence. Died 20th.

John Friel, aged 38, at Hamilton-avenue Hospital. Died 20th.

Joseph Blakeley, aged 35, Richards-street, near Dikeman-street.

The report of the Registrar shows that 27 burial certificates were granted on Sunday as follows.

Cholera	7
Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c.	11
Other zymotic diseases	1
All other diseases	8
Total	27

Which shows a reduction of 12, as compared with the day previous.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.

The Report of the Registrar gives the following as the number and causes of death during the week ending the 18th inst.:

Cholera, 95; cholera morbus, 18; cholera infantum, 63; dysentery, 20; diarrhœa, 18; scarlet fever, 5; hooping-cough, 2; marasmus, 12; disease of brain, 7; heart disease, 2; hydrocephalus, 8; typhoid fever, 6; pneumonia, 4; consumption, 31; enteritis, 6; dropsy, 4; convulsions, 10; diphtheria, 3; apoplexy, 3, &c., &c., making a total of 347, of which 85 were men, 81 women, 97 boys, and 84 girls.

The number of deaths by wards are as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	4	Twelfth	82
Second	4	Thirteenth	12
Third	4	Fourteenth	10
Fourth	7	Fifteenth	9
Fifth	15	Sixteenth	27
Sixth	27	Seventeenth	9
Seventh	5	Eighteenth	4
Eighth	17	Nineteenth	5
Ninth	17	Twentieth	9
Tenth	27	Villages	28
Eleventh	25		
Total			347

Natives of the United States, 209; Ireland, 95; England, 10; Germany, 24; Scotland, 3; Prussia, 2; Denmark, 3; British America, 1.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Public Schools—Number of Pupils—Expenses.

From the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Education we glean the following facts in reference to public instruction in this City during the year 1865. There are 268 public schools under the control of the Board, enumerated as follows: The Free Academy, now known as the College of New-York; 93 Grammar Schools, of which 41 are for boys, 43 for girls, and 9 for both boys and girls; 93 Primary Schools; 7 Schools for colored pupils; 15 Corporate and Asylum Schools; and 48 Evening Schools, of which number four are for colored children. The Corporate and Asylum Schools are the New-York Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, American Female Guardian Society, New-York Juvenile Asylum, House of Reception of New-York Juvenile Asylum, Five Points House of Industry, Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Children's Aid Society. The entire sum placed at the disposal of the Board for educational expenses during the year was $2,298,608 86, and the expenditures were $2,377,989 69, leaving a deficit of $79,480 11. The number of pupils taught in all schools was 219,949, which is an increase of 11,665 over 1864. This City has paid on account of the State school tax during the past twelve years the sum of $4,961,207 09, and the amount apportioned to this county was only $2,504,491 05, leaving the sum of $2,396,316 04, which was expended in other counties. The report contains the reports of several of the officers in charge of public instruction, which have already appeared in the TIMES.

The Portland Sufferers.

Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer of the Portland Relief Fund, reports the amount received by him to be as follows:

Proceeds of concert at Mountain House, Catskill Mountains	$118 15
Previously acknowledged	106,150 06
Total	$106,268 21

The following letter from Mayor Stevens was received by Mr. Low:

CITY OF PORTLAND, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1866.

A. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer Portland Relief Fund, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce, to you, informing of the deposit by you of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) of the "Portland Relief Fund," subject to the joint order of myself and Hon. E. Fox, Chairman of the Relief Committee of this city—the same being in accordance with the arrangements made by your Committee, while on your visit to this city. The results of the interest manifested by the merchants and others of New-York City, for the relief of our citizens who have suffered by the desolating calamity, is in the highest degree gratifying to the recipients of their benevolence. In addition to the munificent sum collected through the exertions of your Committee, I have received from other parties resident in your City, the sum of over twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000,) and other large donations have been made to other committees and individuals of this city, thus making the contributions from the citizens of New-York City amount to a sum highly creditable to their kind-heartedness and liberality. We shall avail ourselves of the deposit notified by you, as circumstances may require.

Yours truly, AUG. E. STEVENS, Mayor.

This sum of $100,000 as received by Mayor Stevens is the contribution of New-York alone, and does not include the amount forwarded by Brooklyn. That sum together with contributions to individuals, will swell the gift made by this community to nearly or quite $200,000.

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors Union No. 1.

The second meeting of No. 1 branch of the Soldiers and Sailors Union was held last evening at the Mercer Hall, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. The Society is an offshot of the State organization. Its objects may be found in the address to the Soldiers and Sailors of the country, and in the constitution and by-laws which have been adopted for the guidance of the Society.

The address states that it is no political organization, and appeals to no partisan sentiment for support; its membership being open to every man who has served the Republic on land or sea.

It is the muster of those who stood shoulder to shoulder against the enemies of the country. Its object is to remind one another of obligations of gratitude imposed upon the nation at large; to rescue from neglect and forgetfulness the heroes of the late struggle; to gather together again the shattered remnants of rank and file, of field and staff. The address closes with the following words: "Comrades! brothers in arms! let us renew our pledges of devotion to each other and to our native land. Let us keep alive the brave memories of camp and field, and maintain and serve the Union which we preserved."

The objects of the society are more particularly specified in the constitution as follows:

First—To procure for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who possess sufficient qualifications, the preference in all situations in the gift of the Federal, State and Municipal Governments.

Second—To obtain from Government an equalization of the bounties of the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, with the bounties paid to those enlisting later in the war.

Third—To procure employment in the general pursuits of life for our comrades who may need such assistance.

Fourth—To urge upon the Government and the people the just claims of honorably discharged soldiers, and the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, that a speedy settlement of their claims may be made, and that the condition of widows and orphans may be ameliorated.

Fifth—To extend to members, who, by sickness or other misfortune, are prevented from pursuing their usual avocations, such aid as will alleviate their suffering; and, for the purpose of more effectually carrying the same into effect, we do hereby ordain and publish the following constitution, and hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to a hearty and earnest support of the same.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Capt. Putnam Field, of the Tenth New-York Infantry, who stated in a short address the good which had been accomplished by the Society throughout the State, but particularly in Brooklyn, where $10,000 had been raised. He felt sure that they possessed the ability to accomplish all their aims.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers, with the following result:

President, Capt. Putnam Field; Recording Secretary, Charles Ludwid, Tenth Infantry; Financial Secretary, Ellis Baldwin, Tenth New-York Cavalry.

The following investigating committee was appointed to examine the credentials of applicants for membership: Capt. Cowton, Lieut. Wilcox and Lieut. Herman Cantor.

Several members were admitted, and the meeting adjourned.

Summer Nights' Festivals—Teutonia Mannerchor.

The popular German Society known as the Teutonia Mannerchor held its Summer nights' festival last night at the Belvidere Lion Park. The large and picturesque building there was handsomely illuminated and festooned for the occasion. Colored lamps were suspended from the balconies and through the grounds, which were crowded at an early hour by mirth and music loving Teutons. Fire balloons were sent up from time to time, and other such innocent devices characterized the amusements, adding to the out-door charms of leafy shade, music and the beautiful Summer night. When the hour for dancing arrived, many hundreds crowded the floors, and the scene was one of that mirthful abandon which is only to be found where Germans most do congregate. Operatic selections having been given by a fine band in attendance, the members of the Society performed a number of *table aurcisans*, illustrated by recitation. These awoke the patriotic enthusiasm or the mirth of those gathered round the stage as the subject, historical or fun provoking, suggested. After the tableaux dancing began, and was kept up with great spirit for many hours.

MOZART VEREIN.

The "Mozart Verein," also a well known though younger society than the Teutonic Mannerchor, held a festival last evening in the Germania Park, Melrose. The usual festive decorations adorned the place, and the evening was spent happily by a large number—the members of the society and their friends of both sexes. German music, the choicest, was given as only Germans can give it, and dancing till a late hour wound up the programme, the festival throughout being a great success.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. STAR.

The first game of a home-and-home match between the Stars, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of New-York, will take place to-day on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn. The Mutuals must have out their best men on this occasion, as the Stars are excellent fielders, and when they play ball go at it with a will.

ORIENTAL VS. ECKFORD.

The Oriental Club will play its first match as a senior organization with the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, on the grounds of the former, at Greenpoint, on Friday next. Game to be called at 2:30 o'clock precisely.

TYPOGRAPHICAL VS. AGATE.

The first game of a home-and-home match between the Typographical Club, of Brooklyn, and the Agate Club, of New-York, both organizations consisting of newspaper employes, took place yesterday on the grounds of the Star Club, Brooklyn, and turned out to be an excellent display of base ball, considering that both clubs are amateurs. The Typographicals have beaten everything with whom they have contended so far, and they were successful in the game yesterday. The Agates have never played together before, but succeeded in giving their more experienced opponents a hard-rub nevertheless. The Agates were beaten, it is true, but not disgracefully, and think better luck will attend them next time. The following is the score:

AGATE.	Outs.	Runs.	TYPOGRAPHICAL.	Outs.	Runs.
McCoy, s. s.	2	3	Bergen, 2d b.	4	3
Watts, r. f.	5	1	Kelly, r. f.	3	3
Bourne, 1st b.	4	2	Clark, p.	3	4
Wells, l. f.	2	4	Taylor, l. f.	3	3
Dunigan, c.	3	3	"More," c.	3	3
Powers, p.	4	2	Hester, 1st b.	3	3
Ruthwaite, 3d b.	4	1	De Nyse, 3d b.	3	4
Williams, 2d b.	1	4	Atkin, c. f.	3	3
Jennings, c. f.	2	3	Pell, s. s.	2	5
Total	27	23	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Agate	1	0	1	2	3	2	6	6	2—23
Typographical	2	6	4	1	3	0	8	6	2—32

Umpire—Mr. Hoogland, of the Mohawk Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Gill and Farren.
Time of Game—Three hours.
Fly-catches—Agate, 6; Typographical, 3.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

On the 4th inst., the cigar-store No. 372 Canal-street, occupied by Jose Xiques, was entered through the window, and $70 in United States Treasury notes and fractional currency carried off, as well as a tobacco-knife. Yesterday morning Mr. Xiques noticed the knife in the possession of John Seward, a boot-black, and caused his arrest by Officer Lowenthal, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having had a hand in the burglary. The accused was held for trial in default of bail. Young Seward is but 13 years of age, and a native of Washington, D. C.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A RICH WOMAN TURNED THIEF.

Mrs. Mary S. Kerr was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Burns, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having stolen a hoop-skirt valued at $3 50, from the retail-store of A. T. Stewart & Co., corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. It appears that Mr. Philip Condell, one of the clerks in the establishment, suspected Mrs. Kerr of having stolen other articles, and set a watch upon her, which resulted in her being detected in the theft already specified. The accused, on being arrested, confessed her guilt, and also admitted having stolen a piece of silk valued at $20 from the same store last Friday. She was committed for trial and locked up in default of $300 bail. The prisoner appeared in Court in full promenade costume, a black silk dress, chip hat, sun shade and reticule, and an abundance of rings and bracelets. She appeared to feel her degradation very much, but marched off to her cell without a tear. The Police state that her husband is a New-Orleans commission merchant, who is now in the City buying goods for the Southern market, and is stopping at No. 19 Bond-street. It is thought that Mrs. Kerr has an uncontrollable penchant for thieving, she having admitted as much to the officers.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bertha Glanckner, of No. 287 East Houston-street, discovered on her return that her door was locked on the inside. As she heard some one moving about the room, she gave an alarm, when Officers Finley and Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, came up and arrested Charles Dunnell and John Hart, whom they found in the apartments. In their possession were found a number of tools usually used by burglars, and they had upset nearly everything in the room in their search for valuables. The prisoners were committed for trial. Dunnell is 21 years old and a native of New-York. Hart is 24 years old and also a native of this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Brutal Assault Upon a Police Officer.—On Sunday afternoon a gang of young rowdies were skylarking at the foot of Seventieth-street, near the North River. As they became quite disorderly Officer James Connor, of the Thirty-first Precinct, ordered them to disperse, which they refused to do, and used threatening language. As is usual in such cases, the officer selected the one who appeared to be the ringleader and attempted to arrest him. This was the signal for an indiscriminate assault upon the unfortunate patrolman by the gang of ruffians, one knocking him down by a blow on the head with a heavy stone. They then secured his club, and cruelly beat him about the head, and kicked his prostrate body as he lay helpless and unconscious. Having thus vented their spleen upon the guardian of the public peace, the entire gang ran off, leaving their victim behind them. An hour or two after, Officer Campbell discovered the wretched plight of his brother officer, and, procuring assistance, removed him to the Bloomingdale Station-house, where his wounds were carefully dressed by Police Surgeon Van Buren, who stated that the injuries were of a dangerous character. On Sunday night Officer Wilson arrested John McCarty, alias "Irish John," on a charge of being concerned in the assault. The others are also known, and will be soon arrested.

Westchester Intelligence—Summer-Night Festival of the German Mozart Vereins at Hart's Garden, Melrose.—The Mozart Vereins of the City of New-York held their tenth annual singing festival yesterday afternoon and evening. The day was lovely; the sun was out in all his splendor, with a cool breeze blowing. There were sixteen singing clubs from the City and Westchester County. The music commenced about 4 o'clock P. M., and when the voices of one thousand ladies and gentlemen were joined in singing in the tongue of their Fatherland, the effect was grand and imposing. A dramatic company attached to the Society gave two exhibitions during the evening. The spacious garden, capable of accommodating ten thousand persons with no inconvenience to each other, was densely packed with the music-loving Teutons, their frau, and their children, all bent on getting the greatest amount of pleasure possible.

Fire in Fifty-first-street.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a fire occured in the dwelling-house No. 6 Mansfield-place, (West Fifty-first-street,) between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and occupied by Frederick Kapp. The flames were soon extinguished. The origin of the fire was peculiar. It appears that some old Brussels carpet had been laid down on the basement floor, with the canvas side uppermost, and a painter was employed to paint it to render it impervious to water. In preparing his paint the workman had mixed a quantity of benzine in his paint, and had laid on a thick coating all over it. A large fire had been meanwhile built up in the range by the cook, and the heat generated a vapor, which soon caught fire and set the whole surface of the carpet in a blaze, causing a damage of $300 before they were extinguished. This fact ought to be remembered by painters. Mr. Kapp and family are out of town, so nothing is known about the insurance.

Arrivals in the City.—Ex-Gov. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Mayor Max B. Richardson, Oswego; Hon. M. H. Cruikshank, Alabama; Hon. T. E. B. Pegnes, Mississippi; Hon. Perry Fuller, Washington; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. S. E. Church, Albion; Dr. W. L. Davis, Albany; Hon. J. S. Bailey, Mississippi; Hon. James Todd, Louisville, and Hon. Isaac Pratt, Prattsville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Col. C. H. Graves, and Brig.-Gen. E. W. Smith, United States Army, and Hon. E. N. Hubbell, Coxsackie, are at the Hoffman House. Senator Doolittle, Wisconsin; Gov. Parsons, Alabama; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Hon. B. W. Smith, Syracuse; Hon. J. B. Bell, Boston; and Judge John Stryker, Rome, are at the Astor House.

Railroad Accident.—As the 11:30 o'clock Express Harlem train yesterday morning, from Albany, was leaving White Plains for this City, a lady named Dougherty undertook to get upon the train while it was in motion, but fell between the cars, and being caught by her crinoline, was dragged some distance. A man, whose name we did not ascertain, at considerable risk to himself, caught her and pulled her upon the platform. She was taken into the cars in a fainting condition, but was not seriously injured. The engineer and conductor stopped the cars promptly, thus, in all probability, saving the lady's life.

City Car Accidents.—On Sunday evening, Louis Keefer, 10 years of age, and residing at No. 117 Ridge-street, was run over in the Bowery by car No. 68 of the Third-avenue line, receiving severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the car, Thos. Reardon, was arrested. M. C. Dwyer, aged 30 years, fell from the front platform of car No. 7 of the Belt Railroad, and was severely injured. He also was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Serious Fall from a Tree at Bull's Ferry.—Thomas Deming, 14 years of age, who resides with his parents at No. 19 King-street, fell from a fruit tree at Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Sunday afternoon. He sustained severe internal injuries, and dislocated his left arm. The boy was brought over to this side in the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, and afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital, in an unconscious condition, by Officer Collard, of the Ninth Precinct.

The Custom-house.—It is reported that forty night watchmen have recently been removed by Collector Smythe, and their places filled by new appointments. Inefficiency and neglect of duty are the charges made against the decapitated. A system of promotion for attentive employes of the Department has been introduced by the Collector, and it is his determination to reward merit in whomsoever found, and to make that the sole cause for promotion or retention.

The Homicide in Eighth-avenue.—John J. Skehan, who is charged with having caused the death of Thomas F. Wright, in Eighth-avenue on Thursday morning last, was admitted to bail yesterday by Judge Barnard in the sum of $2,500. The evidence taken by the Coroner who held the inquest on the body of the deceased tended to show that Skehan acted in selfdefence.

The First Bale of New Cotton.—The first bale of the new crop of cotton received in this City from the South arrived on Sunday, in the steamer *Mariposa*, from New-Orleans, consigned to Messrs. Watts, Crane & Co. We are informed that in excellence of quality and staple it promises well for the rest of the crop.

Probable Fatal Fall from a Window.—John Burns, about 35 years of age, fell from the fourth story window of his residence, No. 327 West Twenty-fifth-street, about 3:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, and was terribly crushed. He was carefully attended by Dr. Rowe, who expressed but faint hopes of his recovery.

Drowned in the East River.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, William Handling, 40 years of age, missed his footing on the pier at the foot of Ninth-street, and fell into the East River, being drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was subsequently recovered.

Croton Aqueduct Department.—The Comptroller yesterday awarded a contract to Messrs. Ed. Roach, Joshua B. and S. S. Jenkens of this city, who are to erect a dam and appurtenences in Putnam County for the Croton Aqueduct Department, at a cost of $201,002.80.

No Sickness at Quarantine.—There are 20 vessels lying at the Lower Quarantine, and not a case of sickness on board or in hospital.

City Mortality.—The number of deaths in this City last week was 748; of these 145 were from cholera.

CENTENNARY METHODIST CAMP MEETING AT SING-SING.

An Inaugural Shower—Description of the Encampment.

Special Correspondence of the New York Times.

SING SING, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

Why it is that Methodist Camp Meetings, and Quaker "Yearlies," are almost invariably attended with heavy rain storms, I will not attempt to divine; the fact is beyond controversy. Some have been superstitious enough to construe it into a mark of the Divine displeasure—I am charitable enough to believe it simply a strange coincidence.

Be this as it may, the Camp Meeting here was ushered in with one of the heaviest thunder showers ever known in this locality. It commenced early yesterday morning, and continued with only a slight cessation all day long, and even last night. Yesterday the customary Sabbath services, preliminary to all Camp Meetings, were to have been held, but were of course prevented by the fury of the storm. The exposure of the main-audience seats to the rain made it impossible to hold a general public meeting, and folks had to be satisfied with social services in the various prayer, or private tents, instead.

But before I proceed to report the meeting, allow me to say something of the place.

Sing-Sing is very handsomely situated on the left bank (eastern side) of the Hudson River, about 33 miles north of New-York city. The town is mainly built upon an acclivity, which rises to the height of about 200 feet. On the summit are a range of very elegant villas, extending in the rear of the town nearly its whole length. The river here reaches its greatest breadth, being nearly four miles across. The scenery in every direction is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque.

The origin of the name of the place is decidedly curious, and known to comparatively few persons. A nervous old gentleman at my elbow, in response to an inquiry on this point from his fleshy better-natured half, thought that the name was probably "given by some old *musical* cuss who hadn't nothin' else to do." Another gentleman suggested that it might be named after some Chinese or Japanese town, with the title, perhaps, of *Ting-Ting*—of course this is not so, there being no such town in the known world. The name really has its origin from the name of a tribe of Indians, the *Ossingsings*, who were the original proprietors of the tract of land on which it is situated. Their lazy Dutch successors, in the course of time, concluded to drop the first syllable, and the name became, what it is now, simply Sing Sing.

This place is reached by the Hudson River Railroad in about one hour from New-York. It is also accessible by steamers, several of which leave New-York morning and afternoon, from the foot of Chambers or Harrison streets. Any number of hacks are in waiting at the landing, or depot, and for a fee of twenty-five cents you may jump in, and you will soon find yourself at the camp-ground, a distance of a mile and a half from where your started. The only wonder to me is, that all the hack-horses are not squint-eyed, or completely blind. One would think that the continual effort of drawing twenty or thirty persons up an inclined plane, describing an angle of about 45 degrees, enough to draw the eyes fairly out of the unfortunate beasts who do the pulling.

The camp-ground is embraced within an area of about eight and one-half acres. The first time it was ever devoted to camp meetings was in the year 1832. Immediately afterward the ground was purchased and placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, who hold it for the Methodists of New-York and vicinity.

The meetings are held here every year, under the management of a Committee consisting of one member from each Methodist Church, nominated by the Church, subject to the approval of the Committee. The officers of the present Committee are; President, John Sudlow, Esq.; Treasurer, John W. McLean; Secretary, Ebenezer H. Brown, Esq.

This Committee own all the movable property on the ground. They have eighty-five tents, all of which have been let out at prices ranging from $5 to $10 each per week. Parties who prefer to live in their own tents bring them with them; in this case they are submitted to a mere nominal charge for ground-rent. I observed that several families have neat little wooden houses, which look very pretty and comfortable. There are not less than 325 tents, all told, on the ground, and nearly every one engaged.

The complete arrangement of all the details of the meeting required two weeks of arduous labor, and the result seems to be entirely satisfactory. The principal avenues between the tents are named after the deceased heroes of Methodism, Wesley, Fletcher, Nathan Bangs and others. The boarding tents offer very nice accommodations, for which moderate charges are made, as prescribed by the Committee, viz.: Board for the week $6; for single days $1 55. No huckstering or trafficking is allowed at all within two miles of the grounds. Of course, the sale of liquors is prohibited.

An important and valuable addition has been made this year to the arrangements for public service. A neat two-story frame house has been erected in the place of the old stand. This house is made to serve a double accommodation for the preachers. The inside is provided with beds for them to sleep upon, and the outside with a covered balcony, from which they hold forth to the people. The house and grounds were formally consecrated yesterday—the presiding Elder, Rev. M. De C. Crawford, preaching the dedication sermon, followed by Rev. T. B. Wakely, who gave, in brief, a sermon on "The Origin, History, Purposes and Accomplishments of Camp Meetings in the United States."

The police arrangements are admirable, under the management of Sergeant Osborn, of the Twelfth Precinct, and seven other officers, who, according to present indications, will find very little to do.

Next to the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, this is said to be the most popular one in the country. Hopes are most confidently expressed that should the weather continue propitious nearly 20,000 people will be present by the middle of the week. The most talented of the Methodist ministry are expected to be present and preach for the meeting. The daily routine is: Preaching at 10 A. M. and 2:30 and 7 o'clock P. M., with prayer meetings intervening. At 10 o'clock P. M. the horn blows, and then every one belonging within the inclosure must be in his or her tent, and every outsider expected to depart.

This afternoon there was a public singing service at 1 o'clock. This evening Rev. Albert Wyatt, of White Plains, is expected to preach. The meeting will close on Saturday morning of the present week.

R. R. S.

A widow lady residing in Pennsylvania was the victim of a rascally confidence game not long since. This lady has a son residing in the West whom she has not seen for several years. One Emanuel Miller, formerly a soldier of the Eightieth Ohio, got hold of the son's name, residence, and other facts, and called on his mother, representing to her that her son, while on his way to Ohio, had been arrested at Canton for counterfeiting; that the Judge would clear him for $100; that he had only $70, and would like to have his mother send him the other $30. The mother procured the money, and handed it over to the impostor. A short time afterward she became aware of the nature of the transaction, and promptly made the matter known to the authorities. The scoundrel has been caught, and is now in jail.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair and Florimel for the Handkerchief.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Java	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Ericsson	Aug. 23	New-York	Antwerp.
Lafayette	Aug. 23	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Aug. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Aug. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Manhattan	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Hamburg	New-York.
America	Aug. 11	Bremen	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Paris	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA, NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	Panama.
Raleigh	Aug. 22	New-Orleans.
South America	Aug. 22	St. Thomas and Brazil.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 20—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—T. B. Smith, Mr. Barr, Sarah Gow, Peter Gow, J. J. Brenar, F. Hodgen and wife, W. Kerr, A. Bryce, H. Ingram, Miss Ingram, W. A. Ross, Charles and Annie Hunter, R. Thomas, J. R. Irving, Ross and wife, Miss L. P. Shaw, T. Standing, R. Reid, Benj. Banks and wife, G. McKenon, W. Cameron, wife and child, H. R. Frame, Wm. Porter, B. McDermott, Mrs. Burke, G. G. Aylmer, Mr. Miller, A. Ross, E. Docherty, Mr. McKewin, D. J. Burke, Geo. Webster, James Telfer, Mrs. Solomon and 2 children, Miss English, Mrs. Reinhardt.

Aug. 21—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mrs. A. J. Shaw and two children, C. E. Solomon, J. Burke, Miss M. Whitehead, J. Seely and lady, Miss E. Burlingham, Miss R. Hopgood, Miss M. Atkins, Miss R. Ryan, Thomas Buery, wife and four children, R. Dixon, Rev. James Sheridan, Rev. J. Smith, Mr. May, Mrs. J. Brain and 3 children, R. Arnold, J. Stratton, Mr. Garland, wife and 2 children, Miss K. Brew, Mrs. Blygh, Miss A. Kemp, Miss A. Lawrence, Miss E. Weston, Miss Olcock, Miss E. Sanford, Miss E. Burgess, Miss H. Wall, A. Matheson, G. B. Atkins, G. Saugelli, J. G. and L. Harty, D. Costa, Mrs. Henna, Mme. E. and E. Rigil and two daughters, Mmes. B. R. and E. Barfont, Mme. B. Saugilli, Mme. S. Saugilli, Mme. Seasards, Mmes. A. G. and H. Serricoll, L. Guicuitte, Mr. Hagarty, Mrs. E. L. ale, J. A. Kelly, J. Jones, W. Barry, Miss L. Wagner, Mrs. Avery, G. Arago, J. Farmer, A. O'Neill, Rev. R. Wheatley, wife and four children, J. Reid, H. Vaughan, S. Cummock, B. Crawford and wife, E. Seguin, J. Moore, J. Plummer, F. Stone and wife, Frank Stone, J. Ferguson, R. Baldwin, Mr. Sherman and wife, A. Sherman, Miss H. Gervani and Guiseppe Mayemi, Miss Merton, J. Blondin, J. Reid, and 379 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 5 16 | Sun sets 6 50 | Moon sets 12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 22 | Gov. Island 4 11 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Jago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, N. C. Roberts.

Ships Jessie, (Hamb.,) Fick, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Kenilworth, (Br.,) Brown, Honolulu, Merchant & Carman; C. Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Mary, (Br.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Julia, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kate, (Br.,) Dyer, St. Johns, N. F., M. R. Greene & Currie; Achille, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Bordeaux, A. P. Agresta; Atalanta, (Br.,) Wescott, [illegible], Miller & Houghton; Hunter, (Br.,) Scott, Lingan, J. F. Whitney & Co.; C. P. Gibbs, Gardner, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Venus, (Br.,) Welsh, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Jane, (Br.,) McNeil, St. Johns, N. F., Bunce & McAuliff; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Funske's Sons.

Schooners L. P. Simpson, Hazelton, Seaford, Del., Van Brunt & Slaght; Ida May, Drisko, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, G. E. Hatch; Luck, Folsom, Newbern.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 8 via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. 8th inst., saw steamships The Queen and [illegible], bound out. 11th, 8 P. M., 120 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship Asia, bound E. 12th, 3 P. M., lat. 50 49, lon. 11 30, bark Wimbura, of Pictou, bound W. 15th, 6:30 A. M., 310 miles, steamship City of Dublin, bound W.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.) Laird, Glasgow Aug. 3, and Moville 4th, with mdse. and 403 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Aug. 8, lat. 52 45, lon. 20 08, passed steamship Hibernia, hence for Glasgow. 12th, lat. 46 40, lon. 39 35, passed H. B. M. steamers Terrible and Albany, standing E.; same day, lat. 51 21, lon. 32 52, steamship Great Eastern, and accompanying steamers, standing E.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmers.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer James T. Brady, Blakeman, Baltimore 35 hours, in ballast to A. Leary.

Bark Mary A. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marriner, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Tomas Terry, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Maloney, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Zingarella, Bates, Campeachy 28 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark A. Schultz, Anderson, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to S. Schiffer & Nephew.

Brig Johanna, (Dutch,) Bettmann, Angostura 32 ds., with hides, &c., to Moller & Thalsted.

Brig Sybil, (Br.,) Olds, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. K. King.

Brig Venus, (of Whitstable,) Baldock, Malaga 50 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar July 12.

Brig Alma, (of Nassau,) Fox, Morant Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with sugar to Williams, Black Co.

Brig Nuova Rosalia, (Ital.,) Abaymate, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Kenneth, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Stanley, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides to Snow, Gee & Co.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bowden, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Buell, Barbadoes, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Lake, (Br.,) McDougal, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Onward, Carey, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Cobb, Galveston 33 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Myron, Brown, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Satellit, Thompson, Port Royal, S. C., 10 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Jane Emson, Emson, Darien, Ga., 12 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Sabina, Morrison, Cedar Key, with timber to master.

Schr. J. S. Brady, Blakeman, Virginia.
Schr. J. Foley, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. J. F. Boggs, Boggs, Virginia.
Schr. J. Collins, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Lockwood, Sharrot, Virginia.
Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Doughty, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Onrust, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Mehady, Virginia.
Schr. J. Hinckley, Leavitt, Virginia.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. E. Slade, Drake, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Emma, Godfrey, Virginia.
Schr. C. Hall, Doughty, Virginia.
Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Hart, Port Ewen, for New-Haven.
Schr. Nicola, Callock, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Hazleton, Gardiner, Port Ewen, for Taunton.
Schr. Ney, Bowen, New-London, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Monitor, Besse, Wareham.
Schr. Burdett Hart, ——, Boston.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Martin, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Clayton, Virginia.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr. H. G. Leonard, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Jennings, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Innis, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. N. S. Roe, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Virginia.
Schr. E. Washburn, Lines, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. Sally Ann, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. W. B. Leggett, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. J. R. Franklin, Hughes, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Below.

Bark James Walsh.
Bark Ellingwood.
Schr. Madonna, (of Bangor.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. steamers Ashland, from New-York; Neptune, do.; ship Fleetwing, San Francisco; bark L. W. Rich, Rondout; brig Ocean Belle, New-Orleans.

Also arr. bark Eta, from Talcahuano; brig G. J., Ross, from Sagua.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Almoner, hailing from Searsport, owned by B. P. Sherman & Co., of New-York, Capt. Lampher, from Philadelphia, was burned at Boston on the 19th inst.

The schr. Laura, of Annapolis, N. S., wood laden, was burned at Boston on the 19th inst.

The brig James Davis, from Bangor for Allyn's Point, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., was in contact off East Chop on the night of the 17th, with brig Ocean Wave, of Fall River, and had bowsprit, jibboom-head and head-gear carried away; vessel otherwise damaged in hull. Damage to the Ocean Wave trifling.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Helene—Br. ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, 78 ds. out, June 1, lat. 30 25 S., lon. 36 43 E.

Cultivator—ship, bound E., Aug. 19, lat. 31 40, lon. 70.

Caton—brig, from Singapore for Bordeaux, 45 ds. out, May 28, lat. 27 33 S., lon. 44 31 E.

Fleet Wing—ship, from San Francisco for Boston, Aug. 18, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 30.

Herald—Br. ship, from Shields for Hong Kong, 83 ds. out, June 7, lat. 35 22, lon. 24 03.

Maiden Queen—ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, 105 ds. out, July 20, lat. 28 30 N., lon. 36 50 W.

Prospero—Pruss. bark, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 48 ds. out, May 28, lat. 27 33 S., lon. 44 21 E.

Romaine—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 58 ds. out, June 9, lat. 34 51 S., lon. 22 23 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 9, brig Elizabeth, Ames, for St. Jago, ldg.

At Buenos Ayres, June 28, bark Wheatland, ldg. for Boston.

[PER ST. DAVID.]

Arr. from New-York, E. H. Taylor and Nereus, at Gravesend; Susannah Knapp and Ludwig, at Bristol; Margaretta and Arnus, in Kingroad; Albion, in the Clyde; Leopold, at Queenstown; Caprera, at Cork; Nuova Ottawa, in Lough Foyle; Charlotte Buck and South Boston, at Teneriffe; Gen. McClellan, at Flushing; Hermann, at Naples; Varina, at Singapore; Supply, Golden State, Antelope and Chris. Hall, in Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from Boston, Ocean Rover, at Singapore.
Arr. from Philadelphia, Schanic, at Pillau.
Arr. from Galveston, Carl Georg, at "Narsea."
Arr. from Baltimore, J. L. Thierman, at Texel.
Arr. from San Francisco, Labra, at Hong Kong.

MEM.—The ship Czara, from Java for Boston, was at Mauritius, damaged, and would repair. Her lower masts were rotten.

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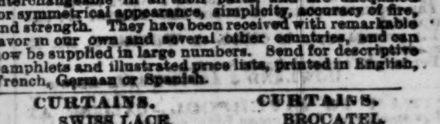

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 408, Aug. 20, 1866.
72, 16, 17, 61, 41, 24, 28, 70, 26, 6, 63, 64, 26.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 409, Aug. 20, 1866.
48, 62, 83, 74, 37, 58, 39, 8, 20, 85, 61, 31.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 393, Aug. 20, 1866.
73, 11, 55, 51, 17, 3, 46, 16, 45, 14, 29, 30, 35.

SHELBY—Class No. 394, Aug. 20, 1866.
49, 32, 1, 47, 50, 63, 59, 33, 69, 40, 5, 54.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Prizes paid in currency. Orders received.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order, F. G. Fenning, Secretary.

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